

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

In This Number

The Grain Trade in National Defense

Indiana Grain Dealers Look Ahead

Grain Firm Used Deception in Loading
Grain

Price Control Bill Passes House

Soft Wheat and Mixed Wheat

Suits Attacking Wheat Penalty

Government Will Sell Wheat for Feed

Restriction on Transmission Rope

Tires for Grain and Feed Dealers



Wood Stave Tanks Add 230,000 bus. Temporary Storage to Victoria Elevator at Davenport, Iowa
[For description see page 64]

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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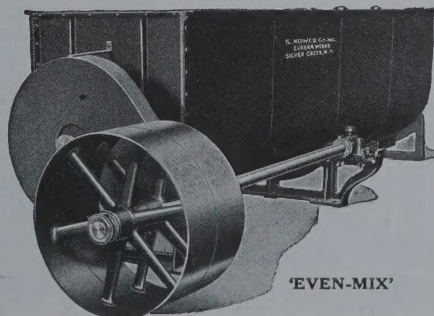
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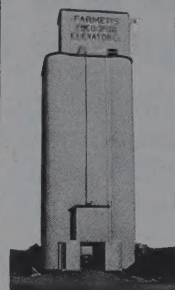
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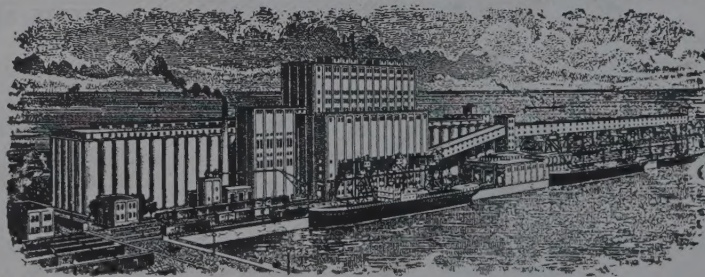
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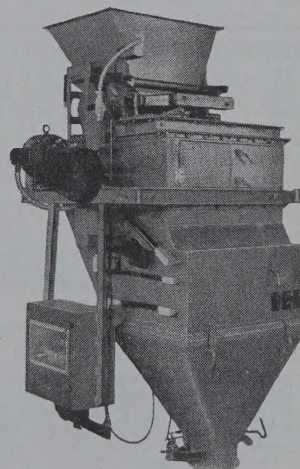
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- USED—30-12 GRUENDLER all steel ball bearing Feed Grinder, with or without fan, 25 to 30-HP.
- USED—50-16 GRUENDLER "SUPREME" steel plate, ball bearing Feed Grinder for 50 to 75-HP. Slow speed 1800-RPM.
- USED—No. 3 GRUENDLER Whirl Beater for 40 to 50-HP.
- USED—Type A ZENITH GRUENDLER Feed Grinder for 30-HP.
- USED—SCHUTTE Type F, Model L, Feed Grinder for 50 to 60-HP.
- USED—WILLIAMS Model A Miller's Special Screenings and Bran Grinder, belt-drive or motor-drive, 600 to 700 lbs. per hour capacity.
- USED—No. 3 GRUENDLER Drop Cage Feed Grinder for 40 to 60-HP.
- USED—SPROUT, WALDRON 20" ball bearing, belt driven Attrition Mill.
- USED—Type K-33 MUNSON, single motor driven Attrition Mill, direct connected to 15-HP. 3 phase, 60 cycle, 220 volt motor.
- USED—GRUENDLER 2-S-16 Combination Hay and Grain Grinder with feed table for 50 to 75-HP.
- USED—GRUENDLER 18"x30" 150 lbs. capacity Batch Mixer with 3-HP., 3 phase, 60 cycle, 220 volt motor.
- USED—No. 3 GRUENDLER Whirl Beater Feed Grinder with 50-HP. motor.
- USED—FAPEC Grinder with 50-HP. motor.
- USED—No. 4 GRUENDLER 1500 lbs. per hour Batch Mixer, belt driven.
- USED—GRUENDLER all stainless steel Food Grinder with 2-HP. motor.
- ONE—(1) 150-HP. Fairbanks-Morse 3 phase, 60 cycle, 440 volt, 1800-RPM., slip ring motor with starter.
- State fully your requirements.
- GRUENDLER CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.
2915-17 North Market Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

MACHINES FOR SALE

CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 88B9, Grain & Feed Jnls., Chicago.

FEED MIXER—one-ton—floor level feed—has motor good as new. Write 88B10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 88B12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—1 20-in. Monarch motor driven attrition mill, with starters, line-shaft, scalpers, etc. C. R. Brady, Franklin, Minn.

HAMMER MILL with 25-h.p. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 88B11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Complete Feed Mill Equipment. J-B 3 T Hammermill with full set screens, electric magnet. 1 ton Haynes Mixer; 1 corn cutter, Ford V-8 engine for gasoline or natural gas; chain drag feeder. All in first class condition, now in operation, used three years. McGuffey Elevator, McGuffey, Ohio.

FOR SALE: 2 direct connecting 100 HP. Jay Bee Clement Special Grinders, bargain for quick sale; one 2S16 Gruendler; one Miracle Ace Super direct connected to 60 HP.; one double head 30" Robinson attrition mill direct connected to 40 HP. motors. D. E. Hughes Company, Hopkins, Mich.

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

Feed Mixer and Motor,
Steam Engine 60 HP. and Chain Drive,
Fairbanks 10 HP. Type Z Engine,
Richardson Automatic Scale,
Elevator Head Pulleys and Boots,
Corn Cutter and Grader, Air Compressor,
Howel BB 12 HP. Motor,
Boiler Grates and Shafting,
Dreadnaught and International Mill.
W. W. Pearson, Reynolds, Ind.

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—20" Robinson Att. Mill; belt drive. Flory Bros., Lancaster, Pa. R. D. 1.

FOR SALE—Bauer Attrition Mill 19 in, driven by 2-15 HP. G.E. 3-phase Motors. Complete with compensator, reversing switch, and entrance switch. Mill now in operation. Peachey Brothers, Burnett, Wisconsin.

MACHINES WANTED

WANTED — A Richardson Automatic Scale. Farmers Co-Operative Elevator Co., New Effington, South Dakota.

SCALES FOR SALE**SCALES—NEW AND REBUILT**

We have steel fabricated for several 20 and 30 ton FAIRBANKS scales. Recommend immediate purchase of scale and steel if you want a scale in 1942. Rebuilt 20 ton Howe 22x9 with T. R. Beam. Putnam Scale Co., Bx. 455, Danville, Ill.

ENGINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One Van Severn 30 HP. Diesel; one Fairbanks-Morse 60 HP. type Y Diesel; these engines are in A-1 condition; reason for selling changing power. E. H. Morris, Crossville, Ill.

FOR SALE—Buda Industrial Engine. Power take-off. Gasoline or Natural Gas. Power enough to operate ordinary fully equipped country elevator for very low cost. McGuffey Elevator, McGuffey, Ohio.

MINERAL FEEDER

ZIMS NO WASTE MINERAL FEEDER, feeds mineral without waste. Strong, durable, low in price. Every farmer a prospect, a money maker for you both. Write, O. E. Zimmerman, Fairfax, Minn.

Grain Shipping Books

Record of Cars Shipped facilitates keeping a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9½x12 inches, with spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy black pebble cloth with red keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 385. Price \$2.75, plus postage.

Sales, Shipments and Returns. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. The pages are used double; left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; right hand page for "Returns". Column headings provide spaces for complete records of each transaction, one line. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 10½x16 inches, with 8-page index. Spaces for recording 2,200 cars. Bound in heavy canvas with keratol corners. Weight, 3½ lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.65, plus postage.

Grain Shipping Ledger for keeping a complete record of 4,000 carloads. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship and account is indexed. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size 10½x15½ inches, well bound with black cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs. Order Form 24. Price \$3.85, plus postage.

Shippers Record Book is designed to save labor in handling grain shipping accounts and gives a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9½x12 inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of each shipment. Bound in heavy black cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 20. Price \$2.75, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

327 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Grain Receiving Books

Grain Receiving Register for recording loads of grain received from farmers. It contains 200 pages of ledger paper 8½x13½ inches, capacity for 8,200 loads. Some enter loads as received, others assign a page to each farmer, while others assign sections to different grains. Bound in strong board covers, canvas back. Headings of columns are: "Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount, Remarks." Weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 12AA. Price \$2.75, plus postage.

Wagon Loads Received has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." Contains 200 pages of ledger paper size 9½x12 inches, providing spaces for 4,000 loads. Bound in heavy boards with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 380. Price, \$2.75, plus postage.

Receiving and Stock Book is arranged to keep each kind of grain in separate column so each day's receipts may be easily totaled. It contains 200 pages linen ledger paper size 9½x12 inches, ruled for records of 4,000 loads. Well bound in black cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 321. Price \$2.75, plus postage.

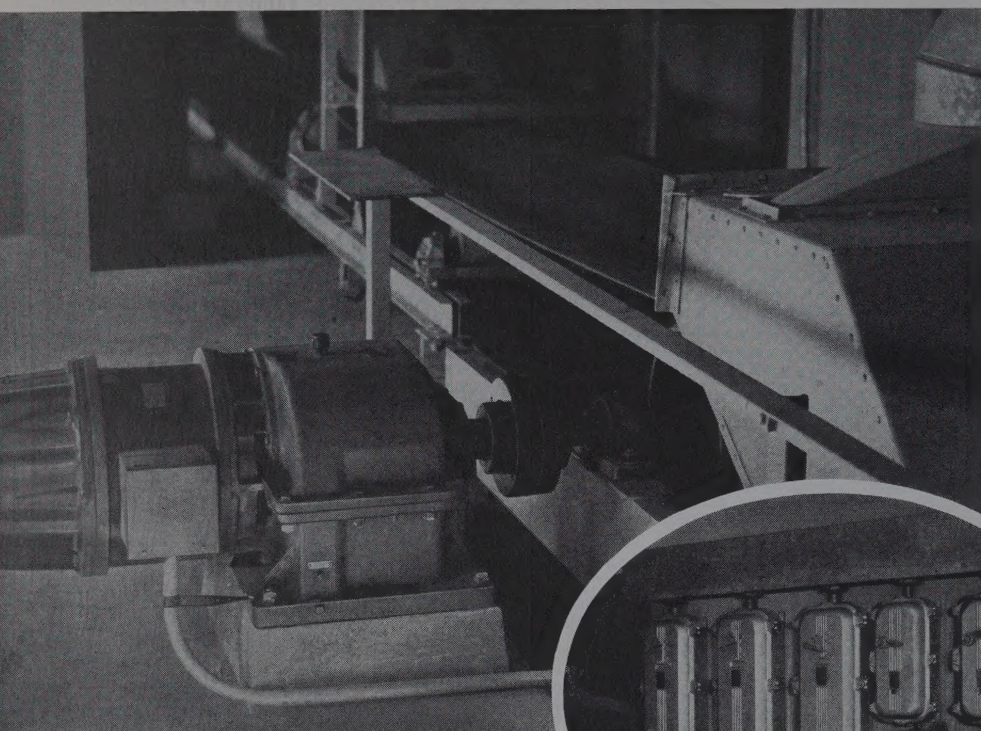
Grain Receiving Ledger has 200 pages linen ledger paper and 28-page index, 8½x13½ inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Well bound in pebble cloth with keratol back and corners. Weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.35, plus postage.

Grain Scale Book is designed to assign separate pages to each farmer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages and 28-page index, of high grade linen ledger paper 10½x15½ inches. Each page will accommodate 41 wagonloads. Well bound with heavy board covers with cloth sides and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4½ lbs. Order Form 23. Price \$4.50, plus postage.

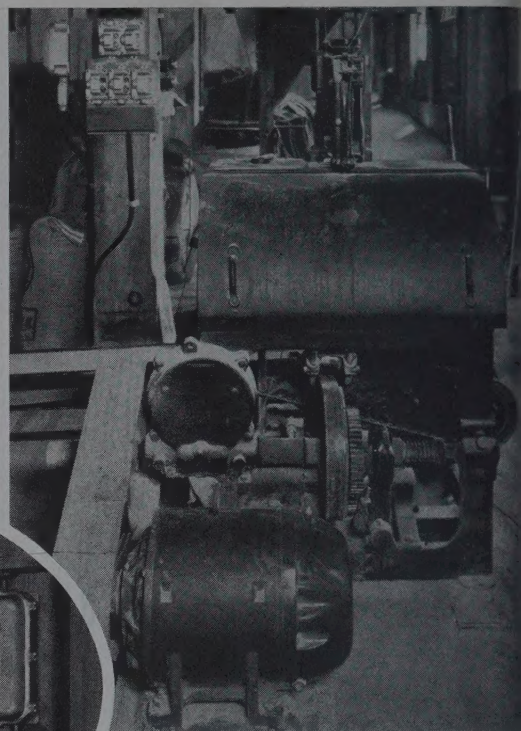
Grain & Feed Journals

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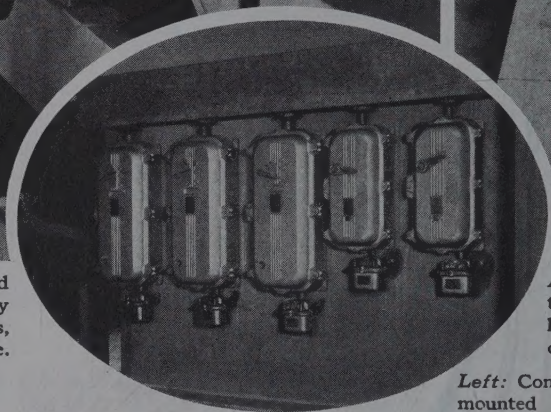
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Belt conveyor driven by totally-enclosed fan-cooled gearmotor. Construction of motor meets necessary requirements for installation in hazardous locations, Class II Group G. Note compactness of drive.



Above: Power—with safety—is supplied to this bag-sewing machine by a Westinghouse Type CS explosion-resisting fan-cooled motor.



Left: Combination Linestarters and AB Breakers mounted in dust-tight, cast-iron enclosures, together with oil-immersed push buttons, provide safe motor control station close to driven machinery.

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Motor windings are protected by the famous Westinghouse Tuffernell insulation. Dual ventilation keeps the windings cool and further assures longer motor life. Ball bearings are self-cleaning. Rugged one-piece frames resist mechanical shocks and strains.

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TIME-SAVER FOR THE GRAIN INDUSTRY

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

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THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., JANUARY 28, 1942

THE PRESIDENCY of a grain exchange may have been a sinecure as well as an honor many years ago; but now it calls for real work and lots of it.

THE PRIVATE enterprise system must be maintained at all costs, for without it there can be no political freedom, no religious freedom and no civil rights.

WAR on the corn borer has been suspended because of lack of funds, so the corn growers of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois will have to battle the bugs all alone.

QUARANTINES that rule out shipments from an entire state when only 8 counties in one corner of Nebraska have the alfalfa weevil are unfair to shippers of hay and straw.

A **WELCOME** addition to the volume of feeds available as a side line for the country elevator is the increase in the production of distillers dried grains from 8,600 tons in July, 1939, to 23,800 tons in December, 1941.

IN TIMES gone by before starting a business enterprise a man had to think twice. Now he has to think four times, on account of the social security and the labor standards acts.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS who give little attention to their air compressor will be relieved to learn that only two tanks were burst by excessive pressure during 1941, so their tank may withstand the strain for another year of non-inspection IF they are *lucky*.

ALTHO we have plenty of rye in the United States the Argentine has more than plenty and is willing to accept 68 cents per bushel, making profitable a sale to go to New York where the grain is selling for \$1 a bushel. Thus trade is the great leveler-off of inequalities, tho hampered by the 12-cent duty.

THE LAWS of some states void oral contracts involving more than \$50, while other states recognize oral contracts for any amount up to \$100, and still others up to \$150.00, but no state gives the same standing to an oral contract that it gives to a written contract. Why court trouble with oral contracts? Play safe; put it in writing.

RAILROADS and their officials who have been fined heavily for granting what amounts to a rebate in the form of allowing credit or time in payment of freight charges profess to be pleased at the action of the court in penalizing them, as it provides them with a good reason for denying this favor to shippers, a discrimination which has been costly to the carriers.

NOTWITHSTANDING the Department of Agriculture is earnestly urging farmers to increase their production of grain, it inconsistently refuses to permit wheat growers to harvest several million acres of volunteer wheat without paying the 49 cent penalty. Such autocratic stubbornness may make Hitler jealous, but it will not save any of the world's sufferers from starvation.

WHEN the Department of Agriculture announced it was no longer buying eggs for export, and later announced the purchase of eggs for experimental purposes, the members of the butter and egg board of trade, known as the Mercantile Exchange, were so upset that trading stopped, presenting an example of what government intrusion into marketing does to the market.

INFORMATION SERVICES that are in fact propaganda agencies are costing the Federal Government \$19,400,000 in salaries of 2,995 full time and 31,618 part time employees and other expenses bringing up the total to \$27,000,000 a year. The propaganda has to be thrust on the public free of charge; but real information such as contained in "Agricultural Statistics" is charged for.

TIRE rationing having classified salesmen's cars as non-essential other means of maintaining relations with suppliers must be worked out. Relations with jobbers must be cultivated.

BUYERS of farmers' grain are confronted with so many new liens and responsibilities all are striving earnestly to keep posted regarding the new laws, new regulations and the latest interpretations of the bureau chiefs.

HIGHER COSTS of living may call for increased wages and salaries or for temporary bonuses; but the important factor not to be lost sight of is the employer's ability to meet the added cost of the bonus. Many an employer has not an inexhaustible fund into which to dip, and if the wage level rises too high must choose the alternative of going out of business when the price of service cannot be marked up.

A **CHANGE** in the Agricultural Adjustment Act to do away with the duty of imposing restrictive quotas on production would meet the new situation created by the entry of the United States into the war. The law was enacted in a time of peace. Officials have no choice but to enforce it. Witness how harmful is the order of the Department of Agriculture curtailing the beet sugar acreage last year 20 per cent.

EMPLOYERS are prone to think of the character of their own business as determining the inclusion or exemption of their workers as a group under the Wage and Hour Law, and that was the conclusion of the court in the case of Goldblatt Bros. This evidently is erroneous, as in the government suit against the American Stores Co. the district court considered each individual separately, as to whether he was or was not handling goods in interstate commerce.

FOR THOSE new in the grain business the order by the Federal Trade Commission to eight retailers and four wholesalers at Richmond, Va., to desist from agreeing to maintain prices is a warning that all price agreements and pooling are unlawful. While uniform price schedules are illegal it is lawful for dealers in coal or grain and lumber to get together and arrive at a consensus of opinion on what is a fair margin to take for handling any commodity.

WITH SO many autocratic bureaus, boards and commissions trying to interpret new laws and to draft clear, concise regulations for their enforcement, it is no wonder dull dumb citizens are confused and confounded. More consideration for the judgment and advice of grain dealers who have spent a lifetime seeking the most efficient method of marketing grain would simplify and expedite the delivery of all grain to the point where it is most needed with a minimum of expense.

DEBATE in Congress on the price fixing bill has directed public attention to the fact that the wheat maximum is to be the highest of several criteria, and has resulted in a withholding of wheat from market and considerable speculative buying. The effect has been to move the market price, temporarily at least, a little above the minimum asking price of the Government. Under one of the parity proposals the maximum price is envisioned as \$1.70 per bushel. High prices seem unreasonable in view of the very large stock of wheat on hand, and on which the Government is showing a disposition to realize.

Fewer Elevator Fire Losses

Gradually but surely the number of destructive fires in grain elevators is being reduced each year and thereby effecting a pleasing reduction in the cost of fire insurance. The persistent study of fire hazards and their correction has educated the elevator owners and the field men of the fire insurance companies to the ever present dangers of fire and convinced all of the great advantage of equipping each plant with fire fighting equipment and cultivating a vigilant watch for an opportunity to use it effectively.

The displacing of wood shingles and siding with corrugated iron, the installation of standard lightning protection and the correction of a long list of other well known fire hazards makes every student of elevator fires wonder how the wood elevators of the last century escaped destruction for more than one season. Concrete elevators, free from all wood, and the continuous campaign for the prompt correction of hazards have helped greatly to reduce the number of fires and the amount of the annual losses.

The record of 1941 is most encouraging for all interested in saving the elevators from the flames. Our news columns told of only 154 fires by which 81 elevators were destroyed and 73 were damaged. The number damaged in each state is enclosed in parenthesis:

California, destroyed 2, damaged (1); Connecticut, 1; Idaho, 1, (2); Illinois, 9, (8); Indiana, 4, (5); Iowa, 5, (5); Kansas, 8, (8); Kentucky, (1); Michigan, 5, (5); Minnesota, 13, (9); Missouri, 2, (5); Montana, 1, (2); Nebraska, 4, (3); New Jersey, 1; North Dakota, 4, (7);

Ohio, 8, (4); Oklahoma, 3; South Dakota, 2, (4); Tennessee, 2; Texas, 2; Virginia, 1; Washington, 2, (2); Wisconsin, 1, (2); total, 81, (73).

Feed mill losses are far more numerous, as the grain elevators in the U.S.A. will outnumber them five to one. During 1941 72 feedmills were burned and (65) damaged, while 25 grain warehouses were destroyed and (28) were damaged by fire.

Misdirected Legislative Effort

Praiseworthy in its purpose to help the small businessman to compete with the largest houses, the bill introduced by Representative Thos. D. Winter of Kansas as H.R. 5188 destroys whatever economy there may be in chain merchandising and vertical trusts.

No concern can engage in business without first obtaining a license from the Secretary of Agriculture. This applies to quarries and metal industries and mines, which properly are no concern of the Department of Agriculture.

No license concern can do more than one kind of business, tho if its annual volume is less than \$100,000 it may manufacture, wholesale and retail at the same time.

A farmers co-operative is exempt unless some one stockholder has become a bloated monopolist to the extent of owning more than 640 acres of land.

Every manufacturer or wholesaler must quote the same price per unit whether the sale be a single unit or a great quantity.

Truckers are forbidden to carry a complete line of merchandise.

The principal objection to this measure is the abolition of quantity discounts. All economy of full truck-load or full carload shipment would be lost, and the trend would be to payment of l.c.l. freight rates, creating a higher spread between producer and consumer. A 100-unit box of soap would cost the smallest dealer exactly the same as the largest dealer would pay per box for a trainload. How ridiculous!

The Price-Fixing Law

During the six months' wrangle in Congress over the provisions of the price-fixing law the pulling and hauling by selfish interests completely exposed their motives.

Altho the cost of labor is the principal factor in the price of commodities the law places no peg on wages.

Too much power over United States industry is given to one man.

If the veto power lodged in the Secretary of Agriculture over farm prices set by the administrator protects the farmer from unfair fixing by the administrator, so should merchants and manufacturers have been protected by a veto power lodged in an unbiased board.

As to the whole policy or advisability of price-fixing the people of the United States are confronted by a dilemma created by vast governmental expenditures.

Every time a bank turns over the money of a depositor to the government the government gets a new deposit and the depositor retains his. The government spends its right now, and the depositor spends his later, and it is this subsequent spending that eventually creates the problem of inflation and ex-

travagantly high prices. Before the war ends bank deposits will certainly exceed \$100,000,000,000, and the holders thereof will be clamoring for investment in an inadequate volume of real and personal property.

Grain dealers are sufficiently well versed in matters financial to understand that prices will be knocking continually up against the artificially set ceilings.

The Record for Building Grain Storehouses

1941 will long be remembered for unusual activity in building grain elevators and storage annexes, in fact 22 elevators and 16 annexes were erected in terminal markets and 309 elevators and 523 annexes at country points. The crops of 1941 were large and the carry-over from the crops of 1938, 1939 and 1940 were larger than ever and the exports grievously small so the need for additional storage room has been most urgent.

The government's persistent appeal for still larger production of grain for 1942 makes every grain elevator operator familiar with last year's congestion of storage facilities to gasp and ask where will we put it? The supply of new burlap has been cut off, while the demand for bags to hold sand is most pressing, so the feed dealers, the field seed dealers and merchants handling grain in bags will be forced to resort to bulk handling and the building of more grain elevators and annexes.

The terminal elevators and annexes were built in the following states, the annexes being enclosed in parenthesis:

California 1; Illinois 3, (2); Iowa (2); Kansas 1, (4); Minn. (3); Mont. 3; Neb. 2, (2); New York 3; Okla. 1, (1); Ore. 2, (1); S. Dak. 1; Va. 1; Wash. 3; Wis. 1, (1); Total 22, (16).

The 309 country elevators and 523 annexes were built in the following states, the annexes being enclosed in parenthesis:

Arkansas 4, (1); California 1, (1); Colorado 2; Idaho 7, (1); Illinois 8, (30); Indiana 4, (10); Iowa 21, (29); Kansas 37, (73); Kentucky (1);

Louisiana 1; Maine 2; Michigan 3, (9); Minnesota 33, (48); Mississippi 2; Missouri 14, (3); Montana 7, (32); Nebraska 11, (42); New Mexico 1; No. Dakota 17, (102);

Ohio 11; Oklahoma 30, (38); Oregon 21, (7); Pennsylvania 1; So. Carolina 1; So. Dakota 11, (49); Tennessee 2, (1); Texas 10, (13); Utah 2; Washington 44 (26); Wisconsin 1, (3); Total, 309, (523).

While North Dakota leads with 119 new buildings and Kansas follows closely with 110, Minnesota built 81; Washington 70 and Oklahoma 68. However, Washington leads the building parade with 44 new elevators and will probably build as many more in 1942.

Uncertainty of Wage Law a Hardship on Employers

The filing of more test suits and greater expedition in pushing them to a final decision by the Supreme Court seems to be the solution of the problems confronting businessmen who are sincerely trying to comply with the Wage and Hour Division's interpretations of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Not long ago the federal labor administrator for California gave an interpretation that was accepted and circulated by the state grain dealers association until Washington informed the trade that his ruling was wrong. The Coast dealers grinding feed have since assiduously been filling out questionnaires to furnish a basis of fact for a ruling that it is hoped will stick.

At Toledo more recently a dozen firms in the milling a grain business, who supposed they were complying with the law were directed by the Wage & Hour Division to make retroactive back wage payments aggregating many thousand dollars.

Last week one farmers elevator at Napoleon, O., was made defendant in a suit for \$10,000 alleged to be due eight employees and the former manager who alleged the company violated the Wage and Hour Law. Such claims are excessive and unwarranted, and few country elevators have any cash reserve to meet such heavy demands. If these penalties and retroactive payments are demanded in court judgments some country elevators face bankruptcy.

Fortunately the grain dealers of Ohio are well organized and have taken steps to collect a defense fund and employ an attorney to fight for the rights of the Napoleon company and all other grain dealers who are in the same boat.

Grain Firm Used Deception in Loading Grain

Four cars of barley shipped by the Darwin Farmers Cooperative Co. of Darwin, Minn., to a Minneapolis concern were deceptively loaded or plugged, the U. S. Department of Agriculture says.

When the cars were unloaded, musty and wet barley were found in the bottom of one and screenings and thin barley of distinctly inferior quality in the other three. The inferior grain was loaded in such a manner that it was not discovered by probing the grain in the customary manner.

The grain was first officially inspected and graded at Minneapolis by licensed inspectors and certificated as No. 1 Malting barley. When unloaded these cars were again examined by Federal grain supervisors who used scoop shovels in addition to the customary probes and triers. Near the bottom of the cars the supervisors found the low quality grain concealed by sound clean barley good enough to grade No. 1 Malting barley.

The Department concluded that the incorrect grades originally assigned by the inspectors occurred through no fault or error on their part but by the manner in which the barley was loaded in the cars.

Dust Explosions of 1941

The year 1941 was remarkable for the small damage done by dust explosions in grain elevators, the heaviest loss being \$30,000 in December. During the year only one man was killed and several injured.

The first grain dust explosion of 1942 which occurred at Superior, Wis., caused heavy property loss.

Apr. 4. Minneapolis, Minn. A wall and the roof of feed mill of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. were blown out by a dust explosion that injured two men.

May 7. Dayton, O. Little damage was done when sparks from electric motor exploded dust in the plant of the V. E. Herter Grain Co., throwing several workmen to the floor and burning one man on face, hand and arm.

June 11. Bakersfield, Cal. One minor and one heavy dust explosion followed by fire completely destroyed the plant of the Bakersfield Grain Co.

Sept. 4. Freeland, Mich. Dust combustion in the elevator of Chas. Wolohan, Inc., killed one and injured another man who were cleaning above the bean drier.

Mansfield, O.—An explosion in dust collector of Cleveland Grain Co. elevator did little damage but required two hours to extinguish the fire.

Dec. 19. Grandfield, Okla. Dust explosion and fire completely wrecked the 10,000-bu. elevator of the Kimbell Elevator Co. The fire was supposedly extinguished but broke out again at 2:30 a. m. The 8,000 bus. of wheat in store was badly damaged. Loss \$30,000.

Jan. 10. Superior, Wis. Two dust explosions near the top of the building, followed by fire, destroyed the cribbed Elevator X of the Great Northern Railroad, injuring five employees and burning 1,500,000 bus. of grain.

How Sacred Is Parity

Washington. — Prices received by farmers for farm products are expected to hold around parity this year, averaging neither greatly above nor greatly below that point, says the bureau of agricultural economics. In other words, prices received in relation to prices paid, interest and taxes are expected to average about the same as at the end of 1941, when the ratio was at 99% of parity.—*The Voice Chaser*.

Price Control Bill Passes House

The House of Representatives on Jan. 26 passed the conference report on the price control bill by a vote of 288 to 119, and its immediate passage by the Senate is expected.

The roof on farm prices may not be placed below 110 per cent of parity; the levels reached on Oct. 15 or Dec. 1, 1941, whichever is higher, or the average of the levels that existed from 1919 to 1929. Even then, the administrator may not fix a farm price without the prior approval of the secretary of agriculture.

Wages are exempted from the price administrator's authority.

A licensing system is authorized to compel compliance with price ceilings. Violators would be subject to a fine of \$5,000, two years' imprisonment and loss of the license necessary for him to continue in business.

The bill places administration of the program in the hands of one executive who is to be paid \$12,000 a year. The job is expected to go to Leon Henderson, present price stabilizer.

Parity is a computed price intended to give farm commodities the same ratio to non-agricultural commodities that existed during the 1910-14 base period.

Concurrently 110 per cent of parity would be \$1.57 a bu. for wheat, \$1.12 for corn, 70c for oats, \$1.35 for rye and \$12 per hundred-weight on hogs, at Chicago.

Suit for \$10,000 Against Elevator Under Wage Law

The Napoleon Grain & Stock Co., Napoleon, O., is defendant in a suit for \$10,000 for violation of the Wage and Hour regulations under the Fair Labor Standards Act of the United States.

John Brubaker, the discharged manager, instituted the suit on behalf of himself and the other eight employees.

The Napoleon company is composed of farmers operating co-operatively a grain elevator of 30,000 bus. capacity, on the Wabash Railroad southwest of Toledo, where the suit was filed in the federal court.

The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Ohio is rallying the farmers of the state to battle for the right of the defendant company. Chas. S. Latchaw, sec'y of the state ass'n at Fostoria, plans to raise a defense fund to fight this case and also to have a special hearing called, if necessary, before the wage and hour division at Washington to get a set of definitions promulgated that will be fair to all employees and still let the country dealer operate economically and efficiently.

All grain elevator operators are equally interested and are represented on the committee named to raise and administer the defense fund, which is composed of L. G. Bradstock, chairman; Al Eier, vice chairman; Judge C. W. Palmer, sec'y-treas.; Samuel A. Rice, Chas. Heigle, Wm. W. Cummings, Owen Jeffery and Chas. Latchaw.

Each country grain dealer is asked to contribute \$10 to the defense fund, any balance to be returned. Checks should be made payable to C. W. Palmer, treasurer, Defiance, O. Attorney Frazer Reams of Toledo has been retained as counsel.

Suits Attacking Wheat Penalty

The three-judge hearing on two suits testing the constitutionality of the wheat control law at Dayton, O., has been postponed to Jan. 30, owing to the inability of the three judges to meet in Dayton at the time first set.

At Peoria, Ill., Wm. Lemke of Fargo, N. D., appeared before Justice Henry J. Ingram and obtained a temporary injunction restraining collection of the penalty of 49 cents per bushel on wheat grown in excess of quota, as the representative of 31 farmers of Tazewell County.

The suit names as defendants George Fredricks, chairman of the Tazewell county branch of the agricultural conservation commission; Ernest B. Brenneman, vice chairman, and Edward Sullivan, Edward Helleman, George Huser, Lee M. Gentry, John F. Bicket, Harry M. Combrink, Elmer F. Messman and H. P. Rusk as members.

The petition for injunction sets forth that public law 74, approved May 26, 1941, empowers the secretary of agriculture to control interstate wheat acreage by allotment among states, counties and six million individual farmers. It penalizes for excess acreage at 50 per cent of the basic rate of a loan on the commodity and the entire crop is subject to lien if the penalty is not paid.

The penalty amounts to confiscation, the suit charges.

It also says the defendants, by "threats, duress, extortion and blackmail" forced some of the plaintiffs to pay illegal and unconstitutional penalty and threatened to enforce the lien by court procedure. It says the law is a revenue raising scheme by subterfuge to supply the department of agriculture with vast sums of money in place of direct appropriations.

Sixteen similar cases have been filed in Ohio, one in Pennsylvania and one in Maryland. In each of the 19 cases temporary injunctions have been granted with the purpose of bringing the constitutional question before the U. S. Supreme Court.

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Charges Based on Destination?

Grain & Feed Journals: We had corn sold to a buyer, so much our track, regular market terms. When ready to ship the corn we asked for billing and both cars were billed to Peoria. Upon arrival at Peoria the cars were shipped on to Decatur, Ill., and agent at Peoria advised agent at Woodford, Ill., as to the change in destination and to change his records.

Cars arrived at Decatur and were unloaded. When we received the account sales they had us charged inspection, weighing and interest, which are the charges at Peoria, but at Decatur there is only one charge of \$1. We claim that Decatur was the destination as cars were unloaded there and released there, but buyer claims that the cars were shipped to Peoria and that Peoria terms must apply.

We claim Decatur terms should apply as Decatur was the destination, and the grain was sold regular markets. Both Peoria and Decatur are regular markets. There is a difference of about \$3.50 per car in charges.

What is the destination of these cars and what charges should apply?—Woodford Elevator Co., Minonk, Ill.

Ans.: Under a contract specifying "regular market terms" the inspection and weighing at any regular Board of Trade market had to be accepted by shipper, under Trade Rule No. 3 of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Association.

No weight was available until after arrival at Decatur, which made that the actual destination and not the point first billed, Peoria, so the charges applicable are those at Decatur, the Peoria charges not being applicable as that was not the destination.

A Paid President for Chicago Board of Trade

In his annual address to members R. P. O'Brien, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, said:

What is wrong with our Exchange? This is the question I promised members I would report upon after I had spent a year in an earnest effort to discover the answer. Right here let me say there is nothing wrong with its marketing facilities. But in the same breath let me say that there is woeful weakness in its business management and in its leadership. This weakness has existed for a long time. Nor is it the fault of the able men who have preceded me in office in the past fifteen years. Bear in mind that your presidents have been business men like yourselves, men who must make a living, men who are not of sufficient means to devote their entire time to the heavy duties of the office. They can give but a fraction of their time and can, of necessity, attain only a fraction of the results they know should be attained. Looking back over the record, we have reason to be proud of the unselfish work of our presidents. But even in so-called normal periods, the job is no part-time affair.

Because of this condition, this lack of able paid executive leadership, many of our vital problems have been permitted to drift. As an institution, we have reason to apologize to our members for so long delaying effective action, despite the curious opposition that arises from some sources when the subject of any change in paid executive leadership is approached.

To those members who are interested in the consequences of this lack of administrative efficiency, I would commend a study of our financial statement of, let us say, 1928, with its substantial surplus on hand, and the high dues paid by members in the past fifteen years. These dues have been high in face of the fact that the actual cost of running our Exchange does not exceed \$100 per member a year.

Able paid executive leadership would have been directing the Exchange along the standard private corporation lines. A warning would have been issued in ample time, proper steps would have been taken, and our fiscal position would have been kept strong, for plans to meet the future would have been projected.

I realize that this is no time for regrets over the past. But it is the time to fight for a better future. Our first step should be employment of a paid executive of proved ability, one who is aggressive and determined. He should be a man who has never been associated with the Exchange so that he will be free of affiliations, free of any suspicion of favoritism, and will not be conscious of psychological handicaps. He should have an agricultural background, and business and financial knowledge.

Such a man—and there are men available—could not only properly represent the Exchange among commercial and governmental groups with force and clarity, but he would suggest and carry out constructive internal administrative policies under the direction of your board of directors whose tasks would be lightened.

An order is to be issued soon by the U. S. D. A. for a refund on wheat marketing quotas, and the penalty will be 5 or 6 cents higher than last year's 49 cents per bushel.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Feb. 3, 4, 5—Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, Fargo, N. D.

Feb. 11, 12. Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria, Ill.

Feb. 17, 18, 19. The Farmers' Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota, Hotel Radisson, Minneapolis, Minn.

Feb. 23. The Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, Washington Hotel, Seattle, Wash.

Feb. 23, 24. The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Ohio, Secor Hotel, Toledo, O.

Feb. 26. The Indiana Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Fowler Hotel, Lafayette, Ind.

Apr. 9, 10, 11. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, Omaha, Neb.

May 4, 5—Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Pere Marquette, Peoria, Ill.

June 1, 2—Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n, Biltmore Hotel, Santa Barbara, Cal.

June 4, 5, 6. American Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n, French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

June 8, 9. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Biltmore Hotel, Dayton, O.

June 8, 9. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

June 22, 23, 24. American Seed Trade Ass'n, Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, N. Y.

Corn Products Refining Co. is operating 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, using 100,000 bus. corn daily at Argo, Ill., 70,000 bus. at Pekin, Ill., and 25,000 bus. at Kansas City.

Everybody who ever did anything anywhere, had to find the grindstone and run himself against it until he developed an edge that would cut something.—*Specialty Salesman Magazine.*

CCC Will Sell Corn for Ethyl

The Department of Agriculture has announced a plan for the sale of corn by Commodity Credit Corporation to processors for the production of ethyl alcohol, acetone and butyl alcohol.

The use of corn for distillation will conserve sugar and molasses previously used extensively in the production of ethyl alcohol.

The program, officials said, will serve to provide additional supplies of by-products for feeding and for the manufacture of mixed feeds.

Under the plan, Commodity Credit Corporation will enter into contracts with processors for the sale of corn on a delivered basis. The price of the corn will be based on the price of ethyl alcohol (SD2B) 188-190 proof, in tank car, established by the Office of Price Administration. At the present time, the price for ethyl alcohol is 50 cents per gallon. So long as this price continues, Commodity Credit Corporation will sell corn delivered at 85 cents per bushel. In order to obtain the desired production, Commodity Credit Corporation will give consideration to a lower sales price for corn to those processors with unusually high conversion costs. In no event will the price of corn to any processor be less than 75 cents per bushel. The details of this plan have been worked out in close cooperation with the Chemical Section of the Office of Price Administration.

This program is being established in order that the desired production of ethyl alcohol may be obtained from corn at the ceiling price established by OPA. It is hoped that 60 million bushels of corn may be converted under this program during the present calendar year. By selling corn on a delivered basis, the costs of processors will be equalized.



Chester D. Sturtevant, Chicago, Ill., Former President of Omaha Grain Exchange and Grain Dealers National Ass'n, Now Appointed Chief of Small Grains Section of Commodity Credit Corporation.

The Grain Trade in National Defense

[From an address by Sam L. Rice, President of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, before the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n]

The Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, like our National Ass'n, has lived through two wars and the beginning of a third. There will be men in this audience who once read about, or even may have taken part in, the fighting of our American forces in the Philippines, where today the boys of this generation are courageously defending themselves. And there are many of you who wore the uniform just a generation ago as a newcomer to the struggles of Europe. Yet I wonder if we have as yet come to understand the significance of this greatest of world struggles. It is too early in the fight for many of us to realize that it is an all-out war, and that "all-out" carries a meaning at first too deep to grasp.

The nations at war have built civilian groups at home to support the men in the armies, and to protect themselves from attack from the air or from that new enemy known as the fifth column. In this war none are exempt from attack, and by the same reasoning none are exempt from the obligations of war service. Your son may be called into the military service, but in the same measure your business, your capital, and you yourself are open to call to the home services which must support the military. It is best to consider that each of us is fighting his part in the war; for the immediate future your business will be measured by its efficient and unselfish contributions to the war effort.

IN THE WORLD WAR NO. 1 we served our country efficiently and unreservedly. The ability and experience of men in the grain trade were used to the fullest, and that the world was fed until victory came was in no small part due to the efficient movement of grain from the farms to foreign shores through agencies of the established trades. Since this last tragic war has started, scores of men in our trade have volunteered their services to both the military and civilian services.

I hope that every man in this group has already recognized his responsibilities; has bought defense stamps or bonds; has volunteered in the civilian defense groups of his own community. And I also hope that each of us has re-examined his own business, to see how better and best it can serve our country without thought or hope of personal advantage from war conditions. To win this war a great sacrifice must be made, and if the spirit of our democracy is to survive, that sacrifice must be as freely made in our homes and offices as it is being made by our boys who face the cruel decisions of battle.

Wartime brings unusual problems to an association of business men. In the St. Louis and Washington offices of our National Association, and I suppose this is also true of your association, the demand for service has never before been so great. We have more calls from government agencies for cooperation and information than ever before; more calls from the field for help on matters of priorities of supplies. Government controls over the materials of war almost always touch upon the materials of business, so that new conferences and contacts must be made almost daily. Where in peace times we can watch and follow trends of legislation, events are happening so fast today that government policies are announced in bewildering rapidity and often before the public can have any forewarning. It is impossible, often, to hold hearings and conferences, so that government agencies must rely more and more upon the established associations for information and help. In this field your Indiana association, like our National Association, has been giving great service.

As one instance, your State and National

Ass'ns have worked together in various conferences, meetings and correspondence on the matter of the uniform storage contract. There has been a close working arrangement on matters of wages and hours in our industry, and the help given by your secretary and other officials of your association has been a fine contribution in our National Association's work in clarifying regulations and exemptions as to warehousemen, feed dealers and others. Our Washington office frequently calls upon state association secretaries for information and counsel, and the Indiana Ass'n has never failed or delayed.

OUR NATIONAL ASS'N has been proud of its service record during the past year. Let me recount some of the instances where we were able to give help to our members; many conferences to clear the interpretation of clauses in the uniform storage agreement; cooperation with state secretaries in conversations with the Labor Department in regard to wage and hour regulations on feed stores; settlement of the problem in delivery on Canadian millfeed contracts; the work of establishing the right of country elevator employees to engage in a reasonable amount of necessary clerical work; the interpretation of wheat excess penalty regulations so that our wheat buyers were completely informed ahead of the crop movement; obtaining of a seasonal exemption for grain warehousemen; work on preferences and priorities, and especially recent reports on the shortages of molasses, rope and burlap; another year of fine record in settlement of trade disputes by arbitration; cooperation with government agencies in survey proposals for country elevators of the midwest. We could continue this list further, but these points are mentioned to give you an idea of the variety of subjects which we are called upon to handle.

In the last war trade associations gained in number and importance; it will be no less true during this war. Men in business, as well as agencies of government, realize that quick and efficient contact offices are necessary. Our National Ass'n office in Washington has had more calls from government agencies for cooperation in the past month than in any similar period over many years. It is essential that the trade be able to reach government agencies with its pressing problems during a time of emergency; the government must also have some agency with which it can deal with many people. When I urge you to build up your Indiana association even larger than it is today, I urge it as a patriotic duty. In the same way there will be a growing interest in our National Ass'n effort, and the affiliation between the state and national groups can do a job that will be of great service to the nation.

AS THIS WAR GROWS in force, there will be increasing intensity on the home effort. Gradually we will see more and more articles rationed or allocated first to military use, and we will face shortages in our business that we have never considered possible. In some lines we will have to develop substitutes if we are to continue functioning properly, and we will more than ever before be forced to conserve valuable material which we may formerly have considered waste. Right now our National Ass'n is urged to write all its members asking careful saving of such items as metals, rags and paper. We will soon work out with the government a plan for re-use of burlap bags; we will use less molasses in our feedstuffs for a time, and we will have to find some substitutes at times for manila rope. There is growing interest in some areas about war risk insurance, about the protection of warehouse property

against sabotage, about diversion of grains to manufacture of military munitions, about the need of careful preservation of the nation's food supply against loss or deterioration in any manner. Truly we have a bigger job ahead of us, and every member of our trade can do a better job, a more patriotic job, if he joins his efforts with that of other members of the trade. This is no day for the "lone wolf" in business; we are all in this thing together, and we had better act together.

THIS IS THE ARMAGEDDON, the war of the world, that wise men of many ages have known must some day happen. While with the eyes of larger telescopes we seek to pry into the mysteries of other planets of the universe, let us only hope that whatever life there may be on those planets is unable to visualize what is now happening on a fruitful Earth in their same sky. What a fearful page man is writing in blood and economic destruction! How can we understand the forces that destroy the work of many generations of builders; how can we understand the depth of human sorrow that has already come in great measure, and which must come in even greater flood before a peace is written? Today men call desperately upon their faith in God and human decency, sometimes wondering what plan a Creator must have in such travail among men. Already our people begin to look with fear even toward the peace that will follow the fighting; what values will be left for all our life's work; what social controls will remain in cruel hands throughout the world; and what hates will hang over to blight the movement of goods and the exchange of good will among nations?

If we want to release our worries to the full, we can visualize a world hardly worth living in; yet history teaches us that our chances are much brighter than some of our pessimists now foresee. First, we are going to see a victory for liberty, decency among human beings, and integrity among nations; there can be no other answer for us than "victory." And the men who fight for victory of human rights in this conflict will no less fight through and after the war for victory in fair opportunity for all people, for the right to democratic government, and the right to say what they consider right, read what they consider best, and worship as they consider proper. Let us hope that from this struggle comes the opportunity that each generation seeks; the opportunity to rebuild its world nearer perfection.

[Concluded on page 60]



Sam L. Rice, Metamora, O.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

California Being Forced to Adopt Bulk Handling Facilities

Grain & Feed Journals, Consolidated: From all indications, due to the war and the shortage of burlap sacks, California flat warehouses, such as ourselves will have to turn to bulk handling. The next problem is to get steel tanks, also conveying machinery and electric motors to operate them. It seems you just step from one trying problem to another. We are large handlers of paddy rice in sacks of 100 lbs. each, also growers of this product.

We are looking forward to the erection of more rice drying plants this year in this vicinity as last season (October to December) all plants were taxed to capacity due to a wet fall and a late crop, every bag handled in our warehouses passed thru a drier.

War makes problems, but I believe if it could put California into the bulk handling of barley and wheat it would be a great help to the farmers.—Conaway Ranch, D. B. Conner, Mgr., Woodland, Calif.

Non-Essential Federal Spending

Grain & Feed Journals: We are interested in what the Congress will do with the Joint Committee report on reduction of non-essential federal spending, with particular reference to the Dept. of Agriculture items amounting to 300 million dollars, among them: (a) eliminate all land purchases by the Dept. during the war; (b) eliminate unnecessary Dept. over-head, especially 50 million now paid to 100,000 AAA committeemen; (c) reduction in money for export and domestic consumption of farm commodities; (d) make Federal Crop Insurance self-supporting; (e) abolish farm tenant program; (f) abolish Farm Security Administration; (g) defer Rural Electrification.

Note (Brooking Institution has published a report showing in detail where saving in the Dept. of Agri. can be made to total 625 million).

Then there is this reminder that each and every one of us should be provided with a poll

tax in order that we may go to the poll and register our conviction in this election year.—A. G. Campbell, sec'y Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Fort Worth, Tex.

Do Tell

Grain & Feed Journals: How does the CCC get permission from the OPA to advance its price on corn or to reduce its selling price on soft winter wheat? Please tell.—The Fizz Kids.

Bean Prices to Have Government Support

In order to make sure that desired supplies of the types of dry edible beans needed in the greatest amounts are produced, the Department of Agriculture will support the prices for pea and medium white, Great Northern, California small white, pinto, and pink dry beans through June 30, 1943, as follows: At a price of \$4.75 per 100 pounds for U. S. No. 1 grade beans, and \$4.60 per 100 pounds for U. S. No. 2 beans in bags, carlots, f.o.b. cars at country shipping point, or at a level equivalent to 85 per cent of the parity price as of the beginning of the 1942 marketing season for dry edible beans, whichever is higher.

Toberman Chosen St. Louis President

Walter H. Toberman has been honored by election to the office of president of the Merchants Exchange of St. Louis.

All his life has been passed in the grain business, his father having begun handling grain in Montgomery County, Illinois, in 1880.

Mr. Toberman went to St. Louis permanently and organized the present Toberman Grain Co. in 1904 and has been a member of the exchange since 1909. He was president of the National Hay Ass'n in 1929-30 and for seven years has been a member of the board of aldermen of the city of St. Louis.

A study of the administration of the affairs

of the exchange made by him during his three terms as a director qualifies him to discharge the duties of the president successfully.

Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by C.E.A. the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1,000 bus.:

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Soy beans
July 12	45,256	20,615	8,502	12,026	11,278
July 19	49,885	20,479	9,416	12,208	11,465
July 26	50,462	21,393	11,151	12,315	11,571
Aug. 2	51,292	22,147	13,284	13,597	11,239
Aug. 9	50,005	25,017	14,639	15,455	10,780
Aug. 16	49,786	25,617	16,051	16,371	11,799
Aug. 23	50,903	25,731	16,672	16,866	12,143
Aug. 30	50,826	26,853	18,388	17,434	11,415
Sept. 6	50,686	29,232	17,744	18,199	10,855
Sept. 13	52,951	35,164	19,019	18,457	10,729
Sept. 20	53,660	35,677	18,257	19,235	10,794
Sept. 27	55,510	38,018	18,993	19,990	10,525
Oct. 4	57,679	40,353	18,873	20,815	10,974
Oct. 11	59,115	40,329	18,289	20,834	10,833
Oct. 18	51,303	40,148	16,274	19,989	10,193
Oct. 25	51,550	41,304	16,765	20,081	9,617
Nov. 1	52,584	41,844	16,985	20,480	9,584
Nov. 8	53,592	42,348	16,924	20,827	9,548
Nov. 15	52,968	42,254	16,894	21,257	9,432
Nov. 22	54,407	40,090	16,941	21,200	9,532
Nov. 29	50,385	42,446	15,668	20,888	9,046
Dec. 6	49,231	42,915	14,059	15,301	9,012
Dec. 13	40,908	43,432	13,402	19,225	6,992
Dec. 20	40,058	43,725	12,832	19,328	6,893
Dec. 27	39,077	44,586	12,014	19,566	6,838
Jan. 3	38,347	46,892	12,184	19,819	6,921
Jan. 10	35,946	49,912	12,575	21,272	6,733
Jan. 17	34,834	55,212	12,453	23,268	6,406
Jan. 24	36,400	61,696	12,853	24,887	6,525

The Grain Trade in National Defense

(Continued from page 59)

There is no dread threat that can stand long between a people of spirit and their dreams. And if I sense rightly the dream of America, it is the dream of human beings who have caught the gleam of essential right and justice, and who will not be turned aside by the brutal strength of people and leaders seeking to degenerate mankind.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for May delivery at the leading markets have been as follows:

	Option		Jan. 14		Jan. 15		Jan. 16		Jan. 17		Jan. 18		Jan. 19		Jan. 20		Jan. 21		Jan. 22		Jan. 23		Jan. 24		Jan. 25		Jan. 26		Jan. 27	
Chicago	High	Low	134 1/4	106 1/4	131 1/4	130 3/4	130 3/4	131 1/4	130 3/4	130 3/4	131 1/4	131 1/4	131 1/4	132 1/4	132 1/4	132 1/4	132 1/4	132 1/4	132 1/4	132 1/4	132 1/4	132 1/4	132 1/4	132 1/4	132 1/4	132 1/4	132 1/4	132 1/4	132 1/4	132 1/4
Winnipeg	82 1/2	76 1/4	79 1/4	79 1/4	79 1/4	79 1/4	79 1/4	79 1/4	79 1/4	79 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4
Minneapolis	129	105 1/2	125 1/2	126 1/4	126 1/4	126 1/4	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	126 1/4	126 1/4	126 1/4	127 1/4	127 1/4	127 1/4	127 1/4	127 1/4	127 1/4	127 1/4	127 1/4	127 1/4	127 1/4	127 1/4	127 1/4	127 1/4	127 1/4	127 1/4	127 1/4	127 1/4
Kansas City	127 1/2	102	125 1/2	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4
Duluth, durum	120 1/2	103 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/4	118 1/4	118 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/4	118 1/4	119 1/4	120 1/4	120 1/4	120 1/4	120 1/4	120 1/4	120 1/4	120 1/4	120 1/4	120 1/4	120 1/4	120 1/4	120 1/4	120 1/4	120 1/4	120 1/4	120 1/4
Milwaukee	109	131 1/4	131 1/4	130 3/4	130 3/4	130 3/4	130 3/4	130 3/4	130 3/4	130 3/4	131 1/4	131 1/4	131 1/4	132 1/4	132 1/4	132 1/4	132 1/4	132 1/4	132 1/4	132 1/4	132 1/4	132 1/4	132 1/4	132 1/4	132 1/4	132 1/4	132 1/4	132 1/4	132 1/4	132 1/4
Chicago	91 1/4	72 3/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	85 1/4	85 1/4	85 1/4	85 1/4	85 1/4	85 1/4	87 1/4	87 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/4
Kansas City	86 1/2	67 1/4	81 1/4	81 1/4	81 1/4	81 1/4	81 1/4	81 1/4	81 1/4	81 1/4	82 1/4	82 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4
Milwaukee	72 3/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	87 1/4	87 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/4
Chicago	60 3/4	41 1/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4
Winnipeg	51 1/2	38 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4
Minneapolis	56 1/4	41 1/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4
Milwaukee	60 3/4	41 1/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4
Chicago	92 3/4	63 1/4	85 1/4	85 1/4	84 3/4	84 3/4	84 3/4	84 3/4	84 3/4	84 3/4	85 1/4	85 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4
Winnipeg	87 1/2	59 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4
Minneapolis	67 1/2	52 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4
Duluth	87 1/2	69 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4
Chicago	68	53	64 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4
Winnipeg	64 1/2	49 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4
Chicago	202 1/2	139 1/4	187 1/4	189 1/4	189 1/4	189 1/4	189 1/4	189 1/4	189 1/4	189 1/4	190 1/4	191 1/4	195 1/4	197 1/4	195 1/4	198 1/4	198 1/4	198 1/4	198 1/4	198 1/4	198 1/4	198 1/4	198 1/4	198 1/4	198 1/4	198 1/4	198 1/4	198 1/4	198 1/4	198 1/4
Canada Exchange	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2



Walter H. Toberman, Pres.-elect St. Louis Merchants Exchange.

Soft Wheat vs. Mixed Wheat

[From Address by T. C. CRABBS, Crawfordsville, before the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n]

Not many years ago all Indiana produced Soft Winter Wheat unequalled by any other State. Fultz and Michigan Amber were the predominating varieties. Then we began to slip, Purkoff and Michikoff were introduced. These were of the Hard Wheat variety, developed at our State Experiment Station. While they yielded well, and were good weight, they soon commenced to slip, and became Mixed Wheat, and our growers being more anxious for bushels than varieties, soon were seeding this Mixed Wheat on many farms, and our pure Fultz and Michigan Amber strains also became Mixed Wheat.

This menace became such a problem for Igleheart Bros. of Evansville, they adopted a Crop Improvement Program in eight counties in Southwestern Indiana, with the assistance of the Agronomy Department of Purdue University, and by paying a premium for certain varieties, that section is producing a very good wheat for their mills.

A large miller says he classifies all the wheat he receives according to kernel characteristics, and at the same time, a protein determination on practically every car. On the basis of these results, he classifies some points in Indiana as "good," some "fair" and some "bad." He says shipments from some stations in Dubois, Posey, Washington and Hendricks Counties are "good"; and "fair" for some stations in Rush, Jackson, Decatur, Clinton and Madison, and "bad" for some stations in Clinton, Boone, Montgomery, Rush, Tippecanoe. He also has records on a score of Indiana points which produce some good wheat and some bad.

Another large miller of Soft Wheat says: "Generally speaking, the wheat south of you on the Monon, Pennsylvania, and the C&EI to the East and South of Terre Haute, has tested up very nicely in our laboratory, and the wheat north of you seems continually to develop results that indicate hard wheat characteristics, even though the grain is graded as Soft Wheat. Personally, I believe, irrespective of how carefully a farmer selects his seed, weather conditions will determine to a considerable degree the final quality of his harvest. This is particularly true on grain coming from a certain station this year, in your own Montgomery County. Last year this station shipped some very nice milling wheat, based on our laboratory standards. This year, however, the quality for some reason or other, just is not there, though the grain appears to be of fine quality from a visible standpoint."

A factor has been the changing weather and soil conditions, so that some of this wheat seeded in certain kinds of soil has produced yellow hard wheat, a variety that has never been seeded and never wanted by any mill buying Indiana wheat.

In some localities where they have always produced Soft Winter Wheat, seed wheat has not been a problem.

In grading wheat in the central markets, it is very difficult for trained inspectors to agree. It is a matter of human judgment, and no matter how careful the inspectors may be in their gradings, they will vary in their decisions. There is no mechanical method to determine exact grades. The human element in grading is a potent factor. The only positive methods are the laboratory test, where the wheat is made into flour and results obtained from a color, yield and baking performance standpoint, but this takes much time to make these wheat meal fermentation tests.

The above indicates the need for improving our wheat crop and seeding only pure Soft Wheat. Every country grain buyer should be

greatly interested in this improvement and encourage his customers to provide themselves with the best soft varieties available. He could have some nearby farmer raise it from a carefully selected seed. The method that we have used for three or four years can be adopted by any grain dealer who is willing to give it some time and attention.

Our Messrs. Sheets and Jones supervise this work for us and will explain more in detail.

W. A. SHEETS said:

More and Better Wheat

A few years ago our organization foresaw the dire need for pure soft wheat varieties and we set out to obtain them. At the onset of our search for MORE AND BETTER WHEAT, Montgomery County fields of wheat, almost ready for harvest, were closely and carefully checked by our organization. Not a single field was found that was not infested either with mixed varieties, objectionable weeds, or a heavy rye infestation. The latter was very prevalent.

After much consideration, there was set up a plan to obtain the best seed varieties from our university breeders. This seed was carefully treated, seeded and threshed by a special means to prevent mixing, as wheat varieties are only mixed mechanically and not by nature.

After this seed was produced a special grower's contract was drawn up whereby the foundation seed stock was issued to them and the wheat grown from it on selected fields was to be delivered to our seed house in bags to prevent mechanical mixing in truck beds or elevator dumps, thereby keeping the varieties pure.

After some length of this procedure we now have six outstanding varieties of soft wheat in our seed plots:

Purdue No. 1—a soft wheat developed by Purdue University.

Thorn—a soft smooth wheat developed by Ohio University.

Wabash—a soft smooth wheat developed by Purdue University.

Gladden—a soft bearded wheat developed by Ohio University.

Trumble—a soft smooth wheat developed by Ohio University.

Michigan Amber—an old line strain of soft smooth wheat obtained from Purdue University.

Purdue No. 1 and Wabash have been the predominating varieties in our program. Purdue No. 1 being very susceptible to loose smut and Wabash a weak strawed variety having a tendency to lodge. The old strain Michigan Amber is less favorable as a soft wheat because it is graded semi-hard by many of the terminals today.

We are looking forward to the two new strains being developed by our State University, Purdue Nos. 6 and 7.

Our breeding program has been carried out

under the watchful eye and careful supervision of elevator manager and dirt farmer PAUL JONES, who will now explain to you some of his work in the program for MORE AND BETTER WHEAT.

PAUL JONES said: When all of our troubles began coming up in regards to mixed varieties of wheat, the terminals began discounting it. The Secretary of the Grain Dealers, Mr. Fred K. Sale, started Grain Grading Schools over the State showing us elevator managers where our trouble was, and tried to educate us on the different varieties of wheat, but failed to give any remedies.

I agree with Mr. Sheets in regards to our wheat program. Mr. Crabbs, President of Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co., through his earnest desire and untiring efforts to serve the farm patrons of the company with the best possible seeds, this program was started, I being selected to read up on the best methods for treating, sowing and harvesting.

The new foundation seed stock is placed in the seedhouse of Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co. in bags at threshing time. Left there until the last of August, when three or four of us go to the seedhouse to treat this seed wheat, using the boiler, tanks and the like, that are already there for other purposes. The information on treating wheat can be obtained from Purdue University or the U.S.D.A. There are several ways or formulas. The one recommended by Prof. Mulvey of the University is the one we follow—that is, placing a half bushel of wheat in a 2 bushel bag, then placing in a tank of hot water, 120 degrees, for an hour and 30 minutes, turning the bags about every 15 minutes so as to stir the wheat. This temperature must be maintained at 120 degrees. If it gets 1 or 2 degrees below, you don't kill the smut; if it gets 1 or 2 degrees above, you injure the wheat. Then it is taken out, moved to the warehouse, taken upstairs, the floor swept clean, wheat spread out over the floor, about 2 or 3 inches deep and thoroughly stirred twice daily for the first week or ten days; then once daily until dry enough to sack.

Next the fields are selected, good clover sod, bean fields plowed under or oats stubble. Never wheat following wheat, because of volunteer mixtures. A good seed bed is prepared, soil analyzed and proper fertilization of recommended amounts put on and then top dressed in March. After doing all of this, we naturally expect good yields of quality grain and so far have obtained them, 43 bushels of Wabash, 41½ bushels of Trumbull this year.

The wheat is carefully watched and as soon as it is ripe we cut and shock, leaving stand for about 10 days, then pull a combine up and down the windrows to thresh. We feel this is cheaper than hiring a lot of teams, wagons and pitchers and trying to keep them straight. Then, too, a small combine is much easier cleaned out than a large threshing machine, and this is the place to be very careful to avoid mixing the foundation stock. The grain is bagged direct from a combine and taken to the seedhouse ready to start all over again.

The North American Grain Ass'n held a conference recently at the New York Produce Exchange on a proposal to the government that the Ass'n handle all lend-lease grain exports. Roy Barnes of the Tidewater Grain Co., Philadelphia, is president of the Ass'n.

Friends of Pure Varieties of Wheat at Indiana Meeting



T. C. Crabbs, W. A. Sheets and Paul Jones

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Monticello, Ark.—Rice grown on a 312-acre tract on the Loewe Prairie, east of here, averaged nearly 70 bus. to the acre, which is nearly double the reported state average of 40.—J. H. G.

Enid, Okla.—The first 11 months of 1941 have accumulated a state average precipitation of 45.43 in., which, with one exception is the greatest of record for such a period of time.—Enid Board of Trade.

Portland, Ore., Jan. 23.—While the acreage of winter wheat seeding in Washington and Idaho, is less than a year ago, it is considerably higher than the 10-year average. Soil moisture conditions were considered generally satisfactory, grain germination good and growth to date excellent.—F. K. H.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 12.—For Washington State farmers 1941 was a year of increased income resulting from substantially higher prices for their products. Wheat production was in excess of 59,360,000 bus., and was the largest on record. It compared with 54,590,000 bus. produced in '38. In addition, both winter and spring wheat made a new high average per-acre yield record.—F. K. H.

Winchester, Ind.—Drove down to Madison, Ind., on Wednesday, back Thursday and I never saw as poor a prospect in Indiana for wheat. Until you get within 25 or 30 miles of the River wheat doesn't show up at all. On Wednesday they had a rain and snow and where it was wet it showed there was going to be some wheat, but from there north 145 miles you see no wheat, altho we believe it is still in the ground not badly hurt. There is the smallest amount of winter ploughing done we have ever seen, ground has been frozen for 30 days so you couldn't plough.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich.

Ottawa, Ont.—Canada's 1941 wheat crop was placed at 299,401,000 bus. in the third crop estimate of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued Jan. 21, compared with 1940 production of 540,190,000 bus. Reduced acreage and unfavorable weather conditions in Saskatchewan and Alberta were largely responsible for the curtailed production, the bureau said. The bureau described the 1942 crop season as "far from satisfactory." The estimate of the 1941 oat crop amounts to 346,154,900 bus., representing a decrease of 34,372,000 bus. from the 1940 estimate. The rye crop of 12,956,000 bus. was 1,038,000 bus. below the final figure for 1940. Production of flaxseed was increased to an estimated 6,412,000 bus. in 1941 compared with 3,049,000 bus. in 1940.

Corn Loan Repayments

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has reported that 97,111 loans made by the Commodity Credit Corporation, representing 102,587,845 bus. of 1940 corn and 1938-39 reseeded corn, were repaid from Jan. 1, 1941 through Jan. 10, 1942.

Repayments were made on 61,210,565 bus. pledged under loan in 1938-39 and reseeded under farm storage, and on 41,377,280 bus. of 1940 corn. There remained outstanding a total of 161,203 loans on 186,954,806 bus. Loans repaid and outstanding by States follow:

State	Loans Repaid (1938-1941-42)		Outstanding Balance (1938-1939-1940)	
	Loans	Bushels	Loans	Bushels
Ill.	22,276	28,670,008.27	10,308	14,460,338.06
Ind.	1,903	1,886,422.80	730	824,281.91
Iowa	49,845	52,315,493.57	89,082	112,165,078.97
Kans.	1,219	1,014,236.86	1,154	1,029,501.14
Ky.	22	64,646.00	2	2,244.00
Mich.	33	15,417.00	14	6,377.00
Minn.	8,348	7,268,505.30	24,704	26,147,456.81
Mo.	3,272	2,935,938.27	3,444	3,505,867.35
Nebr.	7,186	6,169,062.58	21,428	19,594,228.21
N. Dak.	759	581,485.15	4,170	3,020,304.91
Ohio	770	497,915.78	305	231,701.22
S. Dak.	1,427	1,135,885.36	5,826	5,940,636.93
Wis.	51	32,828.00	38	26,789.00
Totals	97,111	102,587,844.94	161,203	186,954,805.51

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 15.—Prominently to the fore at the present time is the oat crop of Western Canada. Of secondary importance for the past ten years, more attention has been paid to this crop since the beginning of the War. A substantial increase in acreage this year (9,308,000 acres as compared to 7,818,000 acres) was recorded and a further increase can be anticipated for next year, although there is a shortage of high grade seed.—McCabe Bros. Grain Co., Ltd.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 23.—The soil moisture situation is the most promising this country has known for many years. The heavy fall rains that covered the Great Plains area from Texas to the Canadian Provinces and extending to the West Coast saturated the ground for several feet, thus building a good foundation for the 1942 crops. A considerable portion of the winter wheat crop was protected under a blanket of snow during the cold wave of early January.—T. R. Shaw, editor, Cargill Crop Bulletin.

Corn Grading Higher

Corn receipts inspected at representative markets during the first half of January graded higher than in December, the Department of Agriculture reports.

Of the inspected receipts during the first 15 days in January, 65 percent graded No. 3 or better compared with 52 percent in these grades during the last half of December, and 49 percent for the entire month of December.

Of the inspected receipts falling in the lower grades during the first half of January, only 27 percent graded No. 4 and 8 percent No. 5 and Sample Grade, against 38 percent and 10 percent, respectively, for the period December 16 to 31.

Receipts of Yellow Corn increased slightly during the Jan. 1 to 15 period, with 92 percent classing Yellow, 6 percent White, and 2 percent Mixed, compared with 89 percent Yellow, 8 percent White, and 3 percent Mixed during the last half of December.

1941 Wheat Loans of CCC

The Department of Agriculture has reported that through Jan. 10, 1942, Commodity Credit Corporation made 507,669 loans on 351,183,935 bus. of 1941 wheat in the amount of \$345,019,471. The wheat under loan includes 115,098,127 bus. stored on farms and 236,085,808 bus. stored in public warehouses. Loans to the same date last year had been made on 276,680,902 bus. Loans by States follow:

State	No. of Loans	Farm Storage (bushels)	Warehouse Storage (bushels)	Amount \$
Ark.	1	3,933	493	482.02
Calif.	198	277,638	521,941	716,949.65
Colo.	3,811	3,560,111	6,650,584	10,158,861.76
Del.	950	486,226	486,226	571,106.92
Idaho	6,140	2,707,974	6,434,752	7,638,904.62
Ill.	28,822	932,509	10,280,905	12,434,697.36
Ind.	17,879	758,646	5,850,861	7,496,725.84
Iowa	3,014	38,332	740,971	804,983.74
Kan.	103,066	19,730,498	54,731,159	77,198,593.62
Ky.	2,466	6,169	1,035,326	1,152,293.63
Mich.	2,944	357,656	299,946	667,466.64
Minn.	18,017	3,215,820	3,818,576	6,937,570.67
Mo.	20,951	189,808	5,341,639	5,671,035.45
Mont.	24,725	20,536,225	12,408,736	29,510,444.56
Nebr.	49,076	9,798,053	14,415,501	23,859,773.77
Nev.	370	3,500	55,221	6,207.90
N. Mex.	341	12,875	90,520	120,135.40
N. Car.	51	8,456	8,456	9,753.34
N. D.	75,127	30,349,703	30,453,128	58,914,902.65
Ohio	16,357	753,497	5,499,193	7,161,486.86
Okla.	33,987	2,397,474	15,284,378	17,074,268.82
Ore.	4,460	2,872,579	11,858,716	13,735,195.81
Pa.	1,648	5,141	429,664	503,226.33
S. Car.	1	1,786	1,786	2,178.92
S. D.	47,227	9,195,134	10,575,298	19,664,758.06
Tenn.	1,721	10,755,298	6,486,899	6,117,079.30
Tex.	22,701	1,486,164	15,695,968	16,764,032.45
Utah	834	1,181,024	869,394	1,234,569.38
Va.	1,228	16,192	353,677	432,478.40
Wash.	8,419	3,496,729	18,645,913	19,453,823.68
W. Va.	62	32,633	32,633	36,630.77
Wis.	3	288	288	173.27
Wyo.	1,427	1,168,155	854,274	1,950,819.88
Totals	507,669	115,098,127	236,085,808	\$345,019,471.39

Quality of 1941 Corn Crop Below Average

The quality of the 1941 corn crop is slightly below average and below that of the 1940 crop if December inspected receipts at representative markets reflect the condition of the entire crop, the Department of Agriculture reports. Excess moisture and more damage than in recent years account principally for the larger percentage falling into the lower grades this season.

Of the receipts inspected at representative markets during December this season only 49 per cent graded No. 3 or better leaving 51 per cent in Nos. 4, 5 and sample grades. In December, 1940, 62 per cent graded No. 3 or better and only 38 per cent fell into the lower grades. For the 7-year period 1934-1940, the December average was 59 per cent grading No. 3 or better.

Wet weather delayed corn husking throughout most of the main corn belt during the fall and also resulted in considerable damage. In late November and December colder weather was more favorable for husking and enabled growers to use mechanical equipment.

Ninety per cent of the December inspections classed as Yellow this season compared with the 7-year average of 81 per cent; 8 per cent classed as White compared with an average of 13 per cent, while only 2 per cent classed Mixed compared with an average of 6 per cent.

U.S.D.A. 1941 Flaxseed Loans

The Department of Agriculture has announced that Commodity Credit Corporation made 3,146 loans on 688,956 bus. of flaxseed in the amount of \$1,147,741, under the 1941 loan program.

Loans on flaxseed were made for the first time during the past season. The program was completed on Dec. 31, the last day on which loans could be secured. Loans average \$1.67 per bushel. Seven loans on 2,834 bus. of flaxseed had been repaid through Jan. 10. Loans by States follow:

State	No. of Loans	Farm Storage (bushels)	Whse. Storage (bushels)	Amount \$
Illinois	11	10,913	.....	\$ 18,943.30
Iowa	5	1,533	.....	2,626.41
Kansas	5	1,081	.....	1,854.65
Minnesota	2,509	285,711	269,695	842,190.22
Missouri	3	555	.....	961.03
Montana	53	11,066	7,712	28,973.01
Nebraska	3	375	.....	641.20
N. Dakota	303	60,833	29,866	150,145.03
S. Dakota	253	38,945	21,072	101,237.43
Wisconsin	1	99	.....	168.30
Total	3,146	360,611	328,345	\$1,147,740.58

USDA 1941 Barley Loans

The U. S. Dept. of Agri. has reported that through Jan. 10, 1942, Commodity Credit Corporation made 23,030 loans on 16,765,016 bus. of 1941 barley in 20 States. Loans average 40 cents per bushel. Approximately 15,650,000 bus. of the total barley under loan are stored on the farm. On the same date last year loans were reported on 7,300,566 bus. of barley. Loans by States follow:

State	No. of Loans	Farm Storage (bushels)	Warehouse Storage (bushels)	Amount \$
California	2	2,875	19,271	2,875.00
Colorado	250	210,578	38,228	38,228.00
Idaho	86	52,000	66,669	66,669.00
Iowa	17	7,107	1,480	1,480.00
Kansas	697	709,637	14,153	14,153.00
Michigan	6	2,843	.....	2,843.00
Minnesota	1,766	1,225,096	93,973	93,973.00
Missouri	1	258	.....	258.00
Montana	175	139,080	541,433	541,433.00
Nebraska	12,588	7,303,231	.....	7,303,231.00
New Mexico	2	1,380	.....	1,380.00
North Dakota	2,732	2,195,808	79,549	79,549.00
Oklahoma	141	137,237	3,877	3,877.00
Oregon	18	25,791	3,088	3,088.00
South Dakota	3,846	2,678,319	2,477	2,477.00
Texas	600	900,295	197,845	197,845.00
Utah	49	40,085	3,461	3,461.00
Washington	16	7,218	25,218	25,218.00
Wisconsin	1	864	.....	864.00
Wyoming	37	32,871	1,546	1,546.00
Total	23,030	15,672,648	1,092,368	1,092,368.00

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Jefferson, Ind.—Russell J. Price, at the Jefferson Elevator says it is hard to get enough corn locally to supply feeder demand.

Columbus, N. D.—More than 190,000 bus. of grain were shipped from Columbus between August and January, according to E. N. Larson, Soo line station agent. Wheat led the list with 105 cars of 162,400 bus.—F.E.

Washington, D. C.—The United States Department of Agriculture reports grain stocks on farms on Jan., 1942 as compared with Jan., 1941, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels were: Corn for grain, 2,012,138,000 (1,837,512,000); wheat, 373,820,000 (280,840,000); oats, 749,417,000 (795,448,000).

Port William, Ont.—In the 1941 lake season, Apr. 17 to Dec. 12, Port William and Port Arthur moved 232,974,000 bus. of wheat by water, compared with 174,690,000 in the same period the preceding year; oats, 3,273,000, against 16,826,000; barley, 6,672,000, against 10,021,000; rye, 1,383,000, against 3,609,000; flax, 1,016,000, against 1,239,000.

Monticello, Ark.—The first car of rough rice ever to be shipped from this vicinity left Monticello Jan. 23 by rail for Baton Rouge, La. Loaded by the Reinhart Bros., the shipment consisted of approximately 2,000 bus. and is the first shipment to be made from the Monticello area. It was grown on a 312-acre tract on the Loewe Prairie.—J. H. G.

Winchester, Ind.—Looks as tho there would be a terrific demand for soybeans and oats for seed. Farmers are feeding oats like they never did before, think that's one thing that stretches out our corn crop so much. Now oats are a big part of the cow's ration. There have been very few oats shipped out of this part of the country. Farmers in Southern Indiana are paying as much as 60c to 70c a bu. for oats.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

St. Joseph, Mo.—While the lack of turn-over by reason of the tie-up of storage facilities by loan grain cut down the market receipts total in 1941, yet a brighter factor was in the increased local consumption of grain. The figure for 1941 was 9,500,000 bus., compared to 5,250,000 bus. in 1940. Local storage is about three-fourths filled, for the market as a whole. Crop movement receipts were handled in such a manner as to accomplish prompt handling and loading.

Decatur, Ill., Jan. 24.—Heavy inroads have been made on stocks of corn held by the Commodity Credit Corporation. Farms are well stocked with livestock, and there will be a heavy use of corn this season for feeding as well as for manufacturing into industrial products. Producers are not selling much corn, preferring to feed it to stock or to place it under government loan. A large portion of terminal receipts represents movement of government corn.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

USDA 1941 Corn Loans

The Dept. of Agri. has reported that Commodity Credit Corporation had made 37,449 loans, in the amount of \$28,682,738 on 39,193,184 bus. of 1941 crop corn through Jan. 10, 1942. Loans made to date have averaged 73 cents per bushel. Loans by States follow:

State	No. Loans	Bushels	Amount
Illinois	6,296	8,603,831.00	\$ 6,433,518.72
Indiana	616	639,023.00	474,335.97
Iowa	15,791	17,016,323.00	12,519,465.01
Kansas	147	139,668.99	105,207.91
Kentucky	17	45,735.00	36,180.55
Maryland	1	362.10	304.16
Michigan	2	513.00	400.91
Minnesota	4,007	3,952,029.00	2,733,447.44
Missouri	987	748,521.00	583,195.28
Nebraska	7,281	6,190,954.80	4,462,303.20
No. Carolina	4	2,716.96	1,630.18
No. Dakota	38	54,145.00	28,033.55
Ohio	475	309,007.00	240,539.08
So. Dakota	1,784	1,488,181.00	1,062,017.02
Wisconsin	3	2,125.00	1,678.75
Totals	37,449	39,193,183.76	\$28,682,737.73

Toledo, O.—Receipts and shipments of grain during the month of December, 1941, as compared with the same month in 1940, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 399,000 (623,185); corn, 809,200 (555,800); oats, 436,800 (157,500); rye, 1,400 (7,000); barley, 37,800 (21,000); soybeans, 408,000 (61,500); shipments, wheat, 217,500 (321,000); corn, 463,400 (343,000); oats, 308,700 (163,800); rye, — (1,400); barley, 4,200 (12,600); soybeans, 193,500 (48,000).—A. E. Schultz, sec'y, Toledo Board of Trade.

Toledo, O.—Receipts and shipments of grain, in bushels, for 1941 compared with 1940, shown in parentheses, were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 16,861,460 (13,452,825); corn, 4,564,000 (5,056,800); oats, 4,846,300 (5,351,705); rye, 46,200 (126,000); barley, 422,800 (306,440); soybeans, 3,511,500 (2,371,500); total, 30,252,260 (26,665,270); shipments: Wheat, 6,348,170 (4,703,155); corn, 3,203,200 (2,638,405); oats, 4,038,300 (4,224,140); rye, 46,900 (126,170); barley, 128,800 (155,830); soybeans, 1,064,100 (553,245).—A. E. Schultz, sec'y, Toledo Board of Trade.

Fargo, N. D.—An all-time record amount of 86,257,000 bus. of wheat was in farm storage in North Dakota on Jan. 1, according to the department of agriculture. This compares with 46,674,000 bus. a year ago. According to Ben Kienholz, federal agricultural statistician, a considerable amount of this wheat is from the 1940 crop, since much wheat from that year is still held in storage under the government loan program. Surveys of the amount of wheat held in elevators are now being made. On Jan. 1, 1941, the elevators held 32,508,000 bus. of wheat.—F.E.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 23.—Eastern manufacturers continue to buy large amounts of corn in Chicago as processors foresaw the sugar shortage turning more and more industries to corn sugar. It was estimated more than one-half million bushels of corn were sold for shipment to the east in the last two days. While the nation has the largest supply of corn on record, farmers are feeding it at an unprecedented rate and processors are taking huge amounts. The supply of government owned corn is expected to be exhausted within three months if consumption continues at its present rate.

Decatur, Ill., Jan. 17.—Combining of the soybean crop is now nearly completed. Beans during the past few days came in showing lower moisture content, and while some have excess damage, the quality is fair to good, considering the length of time they have been out in the fields and the unfavorable weather of recent months. A reasonably large amount of soybeans is in storage on farms with moisture well above the danger line. With the favorable prices prevailing for beans, it is probable that beans will be marketed wet rather than take heavy losses thru deterioration.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Receipts and shipments of grain in 1941, expressed in bushels, as compared to those of 1940 (in parentheses) were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 7,908,800 (9,278,400); corn, 3,807,000 (5,776,500); oats, 4,964,000 (3,213,000); rye, 18,000 (4,500); barley, 213,500 (19,250); kafir and milo, 22,500 (3,000); soybeans, 562,500 (346,500); total, 17,496,300 (18,646,150); shipments, wheat, 3,804,800 (7,224,000); corn, 3,444,000 (2,470,500); oats, 930,000 (353,000); rye, 9,000 (6,000); barley, 159,250 (22,750); kafir and milo, 9,000 (1,500); soybeans, 1,500 (22,500); total, 8,357,550 (10,105,250).—St. Joseph Grain Exchange.

Interior Stocks of Wheat

Washington, D. C., Jan. 24.—Stocks of wheat in interior mills, elevators and warehouses on Jan. 1, 1942, are estimated by the Crop Reporting Board at 207,351,000 bus., the largest Jan. 1 stocks in this position in the eight years of record. The present Jan. 1 stocks, which are far above average, exceed by 45 million bushels or about 28 per cent the stocks of 162,571,000 bus. on Jan. 1, 1941, the previous high for this date. Stocks of wheat in interior mills, elevators and warehouses are heavier than usual in all sections of the country and are especially large in the hard red spring and hard red winter states and in Washington and Oregon.

Interior Warehouse and Farm Stocks

Class	('000's omitted)		
	1935-40 Ave.	1941	1942
Hard red winter.....	97,372	159,870	215,337
Soft red winter.....	71,907	82,988	88,026
Hard red spring.....	60,208	121,239	173,646
Durum	16,335	28,290	33,204
White	49,866	51,026	60,958
Total	295,688	443,411	581,171

Mott, N. D.—One of the largest single grain transactions ever made in this section was announced last week when Mike F. Swindler and son completed negotiations for the delivery of 75,000 bus. of barley to the Mott Elevator, according to manager L. V. Duncanson. Another Swindler son has already delivered 10,000 bus. of barley.—F.E.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 22.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending Jan. 16, 1942 decreased 4,483,842 bus. as compared with the previous week and increased 3,783,115 bus. when compared with the corresponding week in 1941. The amount in store was reported as 497,988,148 bus. compared with 502,471,990 bus. for the previous week and 494,205,033 bus. for the week of Jan. 17, 1941. Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending Jan. 16, 1942 amounted to 2,178,397 bus., an increase of 377,746 bus. over the revised figures of the previous week when 1,800,651 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding week a year ago the receipts were 5,787,214 bus. Marketings in the three Prairie Provinces for the 24 weeks from Aug. 1, 1941 to Jan. 16, 1942 as compared with the same period in 1941 were as follows, figures within parentheses being those for 1941: Manitoba 29,360,211 (40,139,087); Saskatchewan 78,619,300 (158,449,529); Alberta 46,015,388 (97,828,436) bus. For the 24 weeks ending Jan. 16, 1942 and the same period in 1941, 153,994,899 and 296,417,102 bus. were received from the farms.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

Crop improvement ass'n inspectors certify to a record corn yield of 190.1 bus. on a single acre, achieved by Herman Barrett, Indiana farmer. An Illinois farmer, William Woods, also set a new record with his certified average yield of 174.3 bus. of corn per acre on a 10 acre field. Previous records were 180.1 bus. on a single acre; 155.41 bus. per acre on a 10 acre field.

Penalty for Reaping Volunteer Wheat

Farmers will be disqualified from receiving AAA benefits if they harvest so-called "volunteer" wheat, an agriculture department spokesman said Jan. 26.

He explained that 1941 was peculiarly suitable to growth of "volunteer" wheat. Volunteer wheat, he said, has grown on nearly 2,000,000 acres in Kansas alone.

"If we let the farmers harvest this wheat it would ruin the AAA program," he said. He explained that the agriculture department anticipated no wheat shortage and pointed out that there is enough now on hand to last about two years.

Distillery Order Increases Demand for Grain

With its order to all distilleries which can manufacture ethyl alcohol to put their facilities into production on a 24 hour and 7-day week basis by Jan. 15, the Office of Production Management has aroused speculation in grain circles on the volume of grain that will be used for this purpose.

U. S. Department of Commerce figures for 1940 show national production of 263,200,000 gallons of ethyl alcohol. This volume would require about 100,000,000 bus. of corn. Distillers get about 2½ gallons of alcohol from a bushel. O.P.M. has called for an increase in production sufficient to meet a 300% increase in the demands of munitions manufacturers.

Part of the purpose of O.P.M.'s order is to reduce consumption of black strap molasses, which has been the source of ethyl alcohol in the past. Earlier O.P.M. had prohibited distillers from using molasses for making alcoholic beverages.

The distilling industry normally uses about 19,000,000 bus. of corn and 9,000,000 bus. of rye annually. The full time production order calls for an increase of 50,000,000 gallons in the volume of alcohol produced annually. In the nation's granaries are 3,309,000,000 bus. of corn and 67,000,000 bus. of rye, the largest supply in history.



Wiley Akins, Dallas, Tex., Pres.-Elect,
Dallas Grain Exchange.

New President Dallas Grain Exchange

Wiley Akins was elected president of the Dallas Grain Exchange at the annual election and installation of officers. Other officers elected were J. R. Brown, vice president, and Homer Rogers, secretary-treasurer.

The new officers and directors adopted a program of continuing their work with the Governmental National Defense agencies in the inspection and grading of grains for the flour and feed industries and the grading of seeds for the farmers who use tested seeds in a program designed to increase the yields for farmers and planters and to improve the quality of these yields, and at the same time help in a program of rehabilitation of the soil, Akins stated.

Using Corn to Make Smokeless Powder

By A. W. W.

Louisville, Ky.—Three Kentucky distilling plants are now producing alcohol for Government use in powder making, and with additional equipment, a few more plants may be converted, or there is a chance that they will make low proof alcohol, to be sent to other plants and there converted into high proof.

Brown-Forman Distillery, Louisville, started production in December, after revamping its Howard street plant. The Louisville plant of the Seagram Co. started on Jan. 15. The Glenmore Distilleries, Owensboro, Ky., has announced that it had received Government contracts for delivery of alcohol to Hercules and duPont, and would start capacity production at once. A number of plants in Indiana, Ohio and elsewhere have been producing alcohol for some time past, including the Seagram and Schenley plants at Lawrenceburg, Ind. However, it requires tremendous quantities of alcohol in smokeless powder making. The \$86,000,000 duPont operated Indiana Ordnance plant at Charleston is using several tank cars each day.

Victoria Increases Capacity at Davenport, Iowa

The Victoria Elevator Co. has raised the capacity of its Davenport, Ia., elevator on the Rock Island railroad to over 1,500,000 bus. thru erection of 10 wood stave tanks with aggregate capacity for 230,000 bus.

Each tank has capacity for 23,000 bus. Each is 28 ft. in diameter and 44 ft. high to the eaves. Each sets on an individual foundation of concrete slab, so that settling from alternate loading and unloading is confined to the individual tank.

The group of 10 tanks fills vacant space that was available next to the company's large cribbed elevator. The tanks are spaced 18 inches each way from each other, and form two rows of 5 tanks each. While the tanks constitute temporary storage to the extent that they may be erected quickly, their owners expect them to prove a permanent investment.

The tanks follow a familiar farm silo construction. They are made up of dressed 2x6 inch planks of yellow pine 2 inches thick, with slightly beveled edges and a quarter inch tongue and groove. Before being fitted together, each tongue and groove joint was coated with white lead. Where staggered ends of planks came together as the tanks climbed skyward, a 12 gauge galvanized steel plate was fitted in slots in the ends of the planks to make the joint tight, these joints also being coated with white lead before being fitted together.

Each tank is bound round with $\frac{5}{8}$ ths inch steel reinforcing rods in the form of hoops. Each hoop is fitted with three take-up joints, so it may be kept tight. The hoops are placed 4 to 6 inches apart near the bottom of the tanks, and gradually spaced wider apart up the wall of the tanks, so as to give an average of 42 hoops to each tank.

The tanks were built up on a 4 inch high concrete curb which was a part of each tank's foundation and flat bin-bottom. Anchored in each foundation were steel eyelets thru which $\frac{3}{8}$ ths inch steel cable was passed to connect with similar eyelets at the top of the tank wall. Thus, steel cable lashed each tank to its foundation in much the same manner used in

lashing together the heads of a drum.

The joints, where the wood planking of the tanks connect with their concrete foundations, were calked, then finished with a waterproof compound to prevent the passage of moisture. In a few cases a skirt of tar paper was added to cover this joint.

The coned roofs of the tanks are made up of 16 sections of 1 inch stock, tongued and grooved together, firmly braced, and spiked to the walls they cover. These roofs are covered with roofing paper. At the apex of the cone of each roof is a ventilator. When the tanks were finished they were well painted on the outside.

The tanks are filled from a leg in the head house. A portable steel spout is extended from the head house cupola to each tank in turn during the filling operation, directing the stream of grain thru the hole in the apex of the roof when the ventilator is removed.

Grain is returned to the elevator by a 12 inch screw conveyor in a conveyor box resting on the foundations between the rows of tanks, and driven by a 15 h.p. motor in the elevator basement.

The flat bottoms of the bins necessitate shoveling and sweeping for final cleaning, but the company considers the extra storage space gained worth the extra labor involved in emptying the bins. Hoppered bottoms might have been built up but would have reduced the storage capacity of each bin. The shoveling is done with a power shovel.

Costs of erection are estimated by Superintendent Frank Blodgett at a fraction under 10c per bu. A crew of 12 men were able to erect a tank a week.

The staves, roof sections, and reinforcing hoops were furnished by the Western Silo Co., which estimates costs on similar jobs at from 8c to a little more than 12c per bu. depending upon the diameter and height of the tanks.

The Victoria Elevator Co. now has virtually every known form of elevator construction in their Merchants Elevator at Davenport. Of its 1,500,000 bus. aggregate capacity, 230,000 bus. are of this wood stave silo construction, 200,000 are in riveted steel tanks, 480,000 bus. are in standard wood cribbing, and the remainder, reinforced concrete.



Wire Cables Anchored to Concrete Foundation Hold Down Wood Tanks of Victoria Elevator Co.'s Storage Annex at Davenport, Iowa.
[See outside front cover.]

Indiana Grain Dealers Look Ahead

The Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n opened its 41st annual convention Jan. 26-27 in the Columbia Club, Indianapolis, with the ringing voices of more than 400 delegates singing America, while they faced the flag in the assembly hall.

The singing was led by Joe W. Seabold, the Hoosier pepper-upper. He followed thru by leading the crowd in several other peppy numbers.

PRESIDENT CARL T. WILSON, Sulphur Springs, opened the session by reading a welcome from the Indianapolis Convention Bureau, then gave his annual address:

President Wilson's Address

The year 1941 has been a very successful one for our Association. We have had some unpleasant problems to face this year, but we have solved them with favorable advantages for the feed and grain industry.

For years past, the grain trade has always solicited business and more especially thru the heavy movement at harvest. This year was no different, but after about ten days of the wheat movement, the shippers, commission men and terminals all wondering what to do with the grain they had asked for. Probably the largest receipts ever delivered in such a short period, but with few exceptions this grain was moved into storage with very little or no penalties to shippers. This demonstrates that the grain trade can and does get things done when the need arises.

If we could look into the future and see our place in this National Crisis, it might help us to equip ourselves to be more efficient in carrying out our part of this huge program. There are a few things we can do and be sure we are right: keep our physical properties and equipment in good condition, by anticipating the need of repairs and renewals as far in advance as possible; make special effort to keep up the morale of our employees because their problems increase the same as ours do.

Many of our employees and some of our members will be called into active service or important defense duties for our country, because our government must have men of high caliber as is the rank and file of men in the grain trade. All this will make it necessary for us to work a little longer and harder each day to contribute our part of this program, and I feel sure it will be done.

Some months ago it looked as if the time might come soon when all of the grain trade might not be able to exist with so much government competition, but now I truly believe that there will be a real need for every efficient grain handling service in this country for many years. For country grain elevators and feed stores, this is a fine time to improve your service and get a big deposit of Good-will, but above all do not get the "THERE IT IS—TAKE IT OR LEAVE IT" attitude, because sometime we will again have more merchandise than we have customers.

The need for the existence of the country elevator and feed store will be greater in the next few years than it has in many years. When you see the need and demands for the various services and side lines to be added to the regular grain or feed business, you will offer these services then, you will find your place of business one of the most patronized and necessary businesses in the community.

No doubt you have some leaks and inefficient methods in your business that might be corrected, if so, it is only a patriotic duty, as well as helping yourself, to do this now.

We are told that food will win the war and that it will write the peace when peace is written. This is a challenge to every grain man because we are closer to the farmer than any other business man and can do a lot to support his program. When the farmer of our country is asked to produce 20 to 40 per cent more than he has been producing with less physical help and no more mechanical help, he will appreciate all the support he can get. It is our Patriotic duty to help him with his problems and cooperate in every way possible to get this increased production of grain and food products to consuming destination.

Adjusting Service Charges

Discussion centered around adjusting charges for grinding, mixing, trucking and other services to increased costs.

One voice from the east edge of the state promptly said he had increased trucking charges to 3c per bushel from 2c.

OSCAR BARR, Bicknell, and Glenn Gasten, Simms, proposed that grinding charges be

increased to 15c per cwt. The latter had eliminated special rates for low rates.

CHRIS BOHLER, Galveston, said, I have always used a sliding scale of 8c, 10c and 12c for grinding, but am concerned with getting a charge for mixing because of increase in labor costs.

M. D. CAMPBELL, Bunker Hill, said, If we are going to make any changes, it can be done satisfactorily now. Under present conditions less loss of business will result.

WALTER BECK, Shelbyville, felt the portable mill will have more trouble and said these units have increased prices for grinding roughages and for fine grinding.

KAYE COOK, Zionsville, said, We have cut our deliveries to two days a week and find our customers cooperating by getting their orders in early.

Three hands went up in response to "Has anyone increased their weighing schedules?"

CLAY SYLER, North Manchester, said he had raised shelling charges to 3c and found no serious objection.

PRESIDENT WILSON thought local meetings should be held to keep increases in service charges uniform.

SEC'Y FRED K. SALE, Indianapolis, explained a change in application of the gross income tax to $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent on retail sales, and pointed it out as one of the benefits of membership in the ass'n.

Report of Secretary Fred K. Sale

A year ago the special Session of the Indiana Legislature had been convened for two weeks.

A BILL (HB-14) TO REDUCE the Gross Income Tax on retail sales from 1 per cent to $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent had already been introduced. This Bill was drafted by a group of 14 state retail associations, of which The Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n was one.

It was introduced by a Representative who is also a Secretary of one of this group of Associations. After much opposition and a strenuous effort made to get us to compromise our objective, this group was able to secure passage of the Bill and it was promptly signed by the Governor.

Gentlemen, this was one of the most important pieces of legislation passed in recent years as affecting your business and reducing your taxes. This Act became effective on Jan. 1st, 1942. It is estimated that the grain and feed dealers selling at retail, will be saved about half a million dollars this year through this reduced tax rate. Some unscrupulous individuals and some hastily formed organizations saw an opportunity to benefit themselves by soliciting funds to represent retailers in the Gross Income Tax fight. To my knowledge some of our members contributed—unnecessarily.

This Association, nor any of the other 14 state retail associations working together on this one piece of legislation, did not ask their members for extra assessments or donations. The moral of this is to urge you not to give away good money to other groups you know little about, and for a job which the I.G.D.A. may already be effectively representing your interests.

GRAIN GRADING SCHOOLS were held in Lafayette, Fort Wayne, Indianapolis and Vincennes during March. These were sponsored by your Association and the instruction work was provided by Professor F. E. Robbins of Purdue University and several Federal Grain Supervisors from neighboring terminal markets. These schools which have been held for several years, have been well attended and have been instrumental in improving the knowledge of grain dealers in the technique of properly classifying and grading grain. During the year quite a number of district grain meetings were held over the State.

THE SECOND ANNUAL Nutrition School for feed dealers, mixers and manufacturers, was held at Purdue University during November. These have been provided by the University at the request of this Association. The attendance and interest in these feed schools has far exceeded our expectations. I regret to say that because of the charges in the courses recently made at Purdue and the added duties of the Professors because of war defense adjustments, it now seems doubtful that a Nutrition School can be provided for you this fall. This is not a final conclusion.

The routine work of the Secretary's office has increased many fold. Our correspondence has

doubled in volume. The many new problems which the grain trade has been confronted with, has brought about this condition.

THE HANDLING OF WHEAT by country elevators to places of storage for Government loans was a headache to many, and a costly experience to others. Some terminal and sub-terminal warehouses operating under the Uniform Storage Agreement with the Commodity Credit Corporation, desire some changes be made in the contract for next year, particularly in obtaining a prompter settlement of charges due for storage and services rendered, and also an increased remuneration for handling charges because of added costs of operations and maintenance.

The excess moisture content of our Indiana wheat at harvest time caused a very serious and complicated situation with country elevators who handled it for their farmers to a place of storage for Government loans. Particularly it was true in one terminal market to which point a large amount of loan wheat was shipped. When the shippers were charged back with varying amounts of demurrage on many of these shipments, your Association immediately went into action on your behalf and protection. The compromise settlement offered by the warehouseman was a matter left to the decision of the individual shippers, and with the approval or recommendation of this Association. All shippers should profit from their experiences in the past and fully protect their methods of operations in the future in the handling of Government loan wheat.

PRIORITIES: The details in connection with Priorities, and more recently Tire Rationing, has brought forth an avalanche of inquiries from our members on these and other new regulations. Continue to write us about these matters or any of your problems. If our work continues to increase, we will take on another stenographer to serve your needs. Our office welcomes the frequent opportunity of serving the membership at all times and to the best of its ability. The more use you make of your Association, the greater will be the benefits you will derive from your membership.

MEMBERSHIP: The past twelve months have been most favorable with respect to our membership and finances. At our convention last year, I reported our active membership as totaling 524. We have more than attained my personal objective of securing 50 new members by today, in fact, we have obtained 58 additions to our roster. During the year we have lost by resignation, change in ownership, deaths and suspensions for non-payment of dues, a total of 25. Our membership today is 557, the largest in our history. This has been accomplished through the assistance of our Boosters, whose names appear on the 1941 Honor Roll, namely: C. W. Gottman, Rushville, (5); Fred Antell, Princeton, (3); C. T. Wilson, Sulphur Springs, (3); M. D. Campbell, Bunker Hill (2); David Crutchfield, Raber (2); R. D. Clapp, Columbia City, E. L. Floyd, Indianapolis, H. L. Gray, Crawfordsville, C. G. Egley, Ft. Wayne,



Carl T. Wilson, Sulphur Springs, Re-elected President.

M. E. Kendall, Carmel, O. P. Larimore, Indianapolis, H. E. Miller, Bainbridge, C. M. Record, Indianapolis, Chas. Schumann, Logansport, W. S. Wisheart, Millville. The congratulations and thanks of the entire membership is extended to each one of you on your good work.

DEATH has taken from our ranks ten active members during the past year, namely: H. G. Atwood, Chicago, Ill.; Oscar D. Way, Liberty Center; Charles S. Phillips, Chicago, Ill.; N. W. Maddix, Frankfort; R. E. Eby, Bourbon; Charles L. Northlane, Union City; E. A. Fitzgerald, Cincinnati; T. B. Wilson, Russellville, and F. S. Davis of Judyville. In addition to these, two of our former prominent members, Eben H. Woolcott, Indianapolis, the first president of our Association, and C. M. Kerlin of Delphi, have passed away. As a mark of respect and our tribute to their memory, may we stand for a moment in silence.

The C. P. A. report of the ass'n finances showed the accounts in good order, with more than \$8,000 income, and expenses of close to the same figure. An increase of \$600.00 in expense was met to still give a gain of \$458.00 for the year.

PRESIDENT WILSON reported a meeting of the ass'n directors had authorized the sec'y to buy \$1,000 worth of Defense Bonds.

TREASURER D. G. PHILLIPS, Indianapolis, read his report, which was approved. Adjourned to 1:30 p. m.

Monday Afternoon Session

PRESIDENT WILSON presided at the Monday afternoon session, which was opened with community singing under the leadership of Joe Seabold.

DR. E. E. CLORE, Greenwood, explained the Indiana system for testing chicks for pulldum disease, which is often blamed unjustly on the feed. His address, entitled Do Feeds Kill Livestock? is quoted elsewhere in this number.

SAM A. RICE, Metamora, O., president of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, spoke on The Grain and Feed Industries in National Defense. His excellent address appears elsewhere in this number.

Soft Wheat vs. Mixed Wheat

T. C. CRABBS, Crawfordsville, described the work being done in his community to eliminate the mixed wheat evil, offering a plan for other dealers to follow. His remarks are published elsewhere in this number.

W. A. SHEETS and Paul Jones, of Crabbs-Reynolds-Taylor Co., who have had most to do with execution of the wheat improvement plan of the company, followed Mr. Crabbs on the program. Their remarks are included elsewhere in this number.

STEPHEN C. NOLAND, editor, *Indianapolis News*, reviewed his convictions regarding What Is the Future of Business? He repeated the current statement of an Indianapolis business man who said, "I dare not think of the future. I live from day to day and thank God I've been able to pay my taxes." The current business trend started before the present administration came into power. How far it will go is undetermined. He called attention to several economic and social forces working inevitably in the present trend. The tendency he marked as increasing the period of compulsory education, lengthening of the expectancy of life, lowering of the retirement age. He noted no lack of money for construction of our war machine.

The speaker pointed out that this country has come out of every previous war to enter a great period of prosperity. For a time, at least, he felt, business men will be more and more dependent on the favors of government. Farm favors are built on a shaky financial structure. But this is not the first time our country has been faced with a serious condition. The public debt is a bomb shell and may lead to a financial collapse, but foundation assets like land, forests, mines and streams, will still be here, and when the war ends, America will emerge the dominant nation of the world.

Tires

JAMES D. STRICKLAND, State Tire Rationing Coordinator, explained tire rationing regulations, as they were reported on page 22 of the Jan. 14 number of the JOURNALS. He said grain dealers can get tires for their trucks as this becomes necessary, so long as such trucks are not used for deliveries for personal or household use. Feeds, he said, are used for chickens and for livestock and trucks used for their delivery are eligible like trucks for delivery of ice and coal. All buying tires must pass their orders thru the tire rationing board. Only exceptions are the army and the navy. Questions asked only clarified this point. Penalties for violation of tire rationing regulations, said the speaker, are \$10,000 fine, or 10 years in prison or both.

PRESIDENT WILSON appointed the following com'tes:

NOMINATING: O. L. Barr, Bicknell; Max Sellars, Forest; M. E. Kendall, Carmel; Sim Burk, Decatur; J. O. Pape, Fowler.

RESOLUTIONS: Walter Beck, Shelbyville; R. D. Clapp, Columbia City; Chris Bohler, Galveston; L. A. Garner, Lawrenceburg; Don Jenkins, Noblesville; Clay Syler, North Manchester.

Tuesday Morning Session

PRESIDENT WILSON presided at the third session.

Unemployment Compensation

JOHN CARTRIGHT, Indianapolis, spoke on "Federalizing Unemployment Compensation," attacking this plan as "just another tax" and as destructive of employer interest. Under state control the rate is as low as 2.7%. The federal government has already taken over part of the duties of state boards, substituting federal employees with authority but no responsibility.

EDWARD F. STEGEN of Indiana Defense Council, Indianapolis, discussed defense in Indiana, explaining the formula for organization. He urged each to work hard at his job, avoid waste, and cooperate with defense bodies.

He suggested grain dealers accept training to cooperate in defense programs, so that America may "be prepared."

Better Salesmanship

O. J. McClure, Chicago, lectured on "Better Salesmanship." He said salesmanship is more thinking than talking; selling cannot be done by formula. Each individual must sell in his own way and there is often better salesmanship exhibited back on the farm than in the big cities. The way a man lives, works and thinks is a part of selling.

Three factors are paramount in selling. They are courage, vision and generalship.

Salesmen are made by study and training, said the speaker. He punctured the theory that an old dog cannot learn new tricks. He pointed out that the ability to learn is improved by learning. A man learns faster if he has formed the habit of learning.

He urged dealers to concentrate their efforts on customer prospects, with buying power; and to understand the trend of the times so that they may adapt themselves to it.

All-around good balance of characteristics is to be desired in a salesman. A pleasant, friendly personality is desirable but is not the only factor to be considered.

What a man does is far more important than what he says. Judge a prospect by this standard.

Salesman McClure urged careful approach on every call, even on the same prospect, plus intelligent follow-thru to get the order. Good selling is done from the buyer's viewpoint.

Points named for organization of a sales presentation were: An approach from the viewpoint of the buyer, with the buyer's interests in mind, then presentation of a method for solving the problem, followed by presentation of

the product, and finally price. Closing a sale simply follows thru from a good presentation, and it is predicated on the latter.

New Officers

Officers were elected unanimously. Election continued in office C. T. Wilson, Sulphur Springs, president; placed H. E. Miller, Bainbridge, as vice-president, and placed as directors for two years, Harold D. O'Brien, Indianapolis; W. W. Suckow, Franklin; Roy Mossburg, Warren, and Harold L. Gray, Crawfordsville. Holdover directors are: W. R. Beck, Shelbyville; Floyd L. Myers, St. John; Fred Antell, Princeton, and M. D. Campbell, Bunker Hill.

Resolutions

Resolutions unanimously adopted voted confidence in the administration and promised all-out cooperation to win the war. The resolutions adopted:

Resolutions Adopted

Loyal Cooperation

THE INDIANA Grain Dealers Ass'n pledges to our Government our complete and full cooperation in all activities aimed toward economic and military difficulties of the United States. We do however, wish to call the attention of the Governmental agencies to the economic confusion that results from the Government participating and competing in the legitimate activities of the business firms particularly during these emergencies. We urge that our Government Agencies use the present grain and feed marketing service which is of proven high efficiency in preference to the experimental agencies which they set up during this emergency to place the Government in direct competition with the grain trade. This is desired so that we may demonstrate our full loyalty to the United States by adding our unselfish and efficient economic service to the patriotism that is inherent in the men of our industry.

Efficiency

WHEREAS, our Ass'n feels that no price is too great to pay for the preservation of our Nation's freedom and we urge that all in authority definitely see that every dollar of the people's money used to achieve victory, shall be expended under the supervision of officials whose training and experience demonstrates their fitness to perform this enormous task to which they have been called. Now as never before, our Government should make every effort to perfect the highest type of efficiency.

Defense Economy

WHEREAS, no act of Governmental Officials should be permitted to block the speedy training and equipment of our fighting forces. We earnestly urge that non-essential spending of Government funds be stopped at once. To particularly relieve the unprecedented tax burden and so that greater sums may be available to meet vast needs of our all-out war efforts. We feel that the Federal Government should point the way, in this respect, and we call upon the officials of our State and municipal units to practice the most rigid economy in the transaction of public affairs. NOT A DOLLAR THAT WOULD HELP OUR SOLDIERS, SAILORS, AIR FORCES, AND MARINES SHOULD BE SPENT FOR ANY PURPOSE THAT IS NOT VITALLY NEEDED.

WHEREAS, over our entire nation the necessity for rigid economy is expected from each individual. Our officials have sent pleas to our people to invest in Bonds and Savings Stamps and this is the duty that we should all meet, with promptness and generosity. It is, however, obvious that if excess taxes at home use the resources of our citizens, they cannot respond fully to our government's insistent plea for aid.

Personal Gain

WHEREAS, our Ass'n of 559 members are willing to make any sacrifice necessary, at the same time we urge our officials in Washington to abolish any thought of presentation and possible passage of any legislation directed toward personal gain for themselves.

WHEREAS, this crisis necessitates the sacrifice of our country's officials along with the remaining portion of our population.

WHEREAS, we feel that our Secretary, upon instructions from the Association's membership should write our Senators and Congressmen protesting additional legislation of this type and particularly impending bills wherein some of them are making an effort to obtain personal benefit through the passage of an additional pension bill, nor do we see any necessity for each Senator to secure an appropriation of \$4,500 per year to provide them with an additional clerk.

WHEREAS, in the practice of economies, paper seems to be one of the vital articles and we ask that our Representatives in Washington curtail the tons of unnecessary literature that

is daily being mailed from Washington which will help to conserve this supply and at the same time eliminate considerable of the work that these officials receive gratis from the Postal Department.

Federal Unemployment Compensation
WHEREAS, it has come to the attention of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n that there is at the present time a move to completely federalize unemployment compensation under the false guise of unity in a nation at war, and

WHEREAS, the operation of the unemployment compensation program is functioning satisfactorily on a State-Federal basis with the administration vested in the states in a truly democratic manner, and

WHEREAS, we believe that federalization of unemployment compensation is a major step towards centralization of all government in Washington, and abolition of state and local government, and that a federalized bureaucratic form of national government is contrary to the fundamental principles of the greatest democratic form of government the world has ever known; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, by the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n that Indiana Senators and Congressmen be urged to use their influence to oppose all and any effort to make changes in the present State-Federal system of unemployment compensation which will lead to further centralized control; to oppose all attempts to eliminate or impede merit rating; and to reject further proposals for Federal standards in the Social Security Act.

Price Legislation

WHEREAS, we recognize our officials' efforts to impose some type of price-fixing, we feel that if this is done, it should not be discriminatory and confined to any particular class, group or groups, and should definitely include curtailment of our labor leaders' efforts to obtain wage increases at the expense of others at this time.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Hoosier Banquet and Entertainment

The annual banquet at the Columbia Club Monday evening was up to the high precedent set in these affairs of the Indiana ass'n thru many years past. This time the major item on the bill of fare was roast turkey.

Joe Seabold led in community singing before and during the dining to the accompaniment of Art Berry and his orchestra. Then President Wilson introduced visiting dignitaries and the speaker of the evening, H. L. Chaillaux, director, National Americanism, The American Legion, Indianapolis.

Speaker Chaillaux delivered an inspirational lecture on what constitutes Americanism, and how Americans can play their part in defense of their country.

The Indianapolis banquet and entertainment com'tee, composed of Chairman Lew Hill, Dale G. Phillips, Wm. L. Hunnicutt, Willard E. Hart and Charles S. Weirick, outdid itself with a V . . . — radio review. Sixty minutes of vaudeville acts thus presented were assembled thru courtesy of grain, feed and supply firms.

Dancing to the melodies of Art Berry's Orchestra followed.

Hoosier Convention Notes

VISITING LADIES, a hundred or more, enjoyed a surprise program Monday afternoon. The entertainment was Mary Traub Busch, contralto, lecturer and pianist, in "Your Friends and Mine," and Jeanne Ruth, the golden-voiced soprano. In the evening the ladies enjoyed the banquet, entertainment, and dance.

GRAIN DEALERS Fire Insurance Co. furnished the identification badges, which were typed large enough so names and places could be read easily. The Indianapolis Convention & Publicity Bureau aided in registering the delegates.

CONVENTION SLOGAN was "Meet Forty-two with Fortitude." It appeared on all convention literature.

FOLKS missed Eva True, asst. sec'y, who is in the hospital. Several gorgeous bouquets found their way to her from convention visitors.

A FEW THINGS were "lost" around the convention, like overcoats and watches and things, but announcements by Sec'y Fred Sale and President Wilson quickly got the owners back to the scene of the losing, which resulted in prompt recovery of the missing articles.

FIFTY-SIX new members were added since January, 1941.

MANY SOUVENIRS, such as pencils, notebooks, etc., were distributed between convention sessions.

O. P. (LARRY) LARIMORE put in his appearance at the banquet to his hundreds of friends from his days of traveling for Cleveland Grain Co.

DAVID A. NOYES & CO. furnished continuous market quotations on a big blackboard in the convention hall.

E. B. GERKS, of Benj. Gerks, Rochester, N. Y., was visiting with his many friends. Called for service, he expects to be in the army in a few days.

WHILE every convention business session was opened with community singing, the barber shop tenors got their real break following the banquet the first evening.

OYSTER SHELL PRODUCTS CO. not only furnished excellent cigars to top off the banquet, but its redoubtable Bob Crawford furnished many of the knives used to clip off the ends.

Attendance at the Hoosier Convention

GROSS ATTENDANCE at the 41st annual convention of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n crowded 500. Herewith we list the attendance, classified by character of business or by cities:

TERMINAL MARKETS: Chicago: Wm. Tucker (Lamson Bros. & Co.), K. B. Pierce (James E. Bennett & Co.), Jesse Summers, B. L. Adomelt, Ralph H. Cassidy, Steve Herock, Squire Cavitt, J. A. Cummins, Toledo: L. J. Shuster, S. L. Rice, H. W. Applegate, P. M. Barnes, A. E. Schultz, Louisville: Clark Yager, C. G. Ferguson, and Henry Fruechtenicht, Buffalo: H. H. Richardson, Fred E. Haller, New York City: B. E. Rawnsley, Rochester, N. Y.: Edson B. Gerks, Cincinnati, O.: Bert Terrill, St. Louis, Mo.: Bert Collins, Evansville, Ind.: H. C. Altmanberger, Lawrenceburg, Ind.: L. A. Garner.

STATE CHEMISTS' Office, Purdue: P. B. Curtis, A. S. Carter, and D. M. Doty.

FIRE INSURANCE: A. E. Leif, and H. W. Marsh, Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co.; H. W. Hawlick, and V. L. Parmentier, Millers National Insurance Co.

ILLINOIS COUNTRY SHIPPERS: H. J. Sterenberg, Crescent City; G. D. Adams, Allendale; J. D. Worsham, Sheldon; M. H. Matteson, West Union; Ray Miesenholder, Palestine.

VISITING ASS'N SEC'YS: C. S. Latchaw, Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n; W. W. Cummings, Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

OHIO buyers and shippers: Boots O'Brien, Greenville; W. A. Seaman, Van Wert.

INDIANA COUNTRY SHIPPERS: Wade Fair, Acton; F. Naber, Alexandria; Etna Leforge, Amo; Lowell Hutchinson, Arlington; H. Shook, Auburn; W. Donselman, Aurora;

Otto Leforge, Bainbridge; Ed Wittwer and Vic Stuckey, Berne; O. L. Barr, Bicknell; W. F. Shirley, Blountsville; Orville Badertscher, Bluffton; F. R. Garver, and L. C. Compton, Boggs-town; Bob Massie, E. J. Kruckeberg, and E. J. Hawley, Boston; J. A. Hughes, Brooklyn; C. W. Scott, G. I. Isler, and M. Campbell, Bunker Hill;

Don Smith, Cambridge City; H. D. White, Carlisle; R. Brown, Carlos; C. C. Major, M. E. Kendall, Ray Gest, and H. Ferrin, Carmel; C. F. Reeves, Charlottesville; C. Buzan, Cicero; F. W. Blanton, Clayton; J. M. Holder, Clifford; Paul Darnell, Coatesville; L. E. Lake, Clifton; Royal D. Clapp, Columbia City; J. D. Hull, Columbus; W. M. Moore, Covington; W. A. Sheets, G. R. Staub, H. C. Myers, and Harold L. Gray, Crawfordsville;

J. E. Lynch, Darlington; K. Engler, and R. Loft, Dayton; Tom Burk and Sim Burk, Decatur; R. Stewart and Noel Whitacre, Dunkirk; Elmer Carlton, Dwyneville;

S. G. Beatty, Earl Park; H. Tharp, Economy; H. Mutz, Edinburg; R. J. Lewis, Elwood;

Don Burres, Farmland; R. H. Hawkins, and C. W. Sparks, Fishers; F. Sellers and Max Sellers, Forest; H. Cooper, Fort Wayne; H. H. Young, Fountain City; J. O. Pape, Fowler; W. P. Hays, L. Conarroe, John Frantz, and Hugh M. Mattix, Frankfurt; I. S. Valentine, Franklin; M. Gooding, Frankton;

C. R. Bahler, Galveston; Adam Egly, Geneva; L. Cherry, Glenwood; H. Miller, Greencastle; J. F. Russell, and Otto Howe, Greensburg; H. E. Miller, Greentown; J. Lohel, Greenville;

E. B. Adamson, Hagerstown; F. Knecht, Hartford City; Ed Montgomery, Hemlock; Paul Strock, Hudson; Mel Collier, and Geo. Pasko, Huntington; A. E. Sohn, Jonesville;

C. N. Clark, Kempton; M. Worl, Kennard; C. C. Harlan, Kentland; V. W. Moore, Kirklin; W. A. Gray, Kirkpatrick; O. B. Price, Knightstown; Leon Cheadle, Knox;

C. C. Parlon, Lafayette; C. Gaud, Lamar; J. T. Cunningham, and K. M. Sowers, Lebanon; C. W. Shuman, Logansport; Geo. Shirley, Lo-santville; F. A. Dahl, and H. G. Tyler, Lowell; J. T. Jeffers, Lyons; Vawter Irwin, Madison; G. L. Fisher, Maplewood; A. O. Thomas, Marion; Doyte Kibbey, Matthews; G. B. McBane, Maxwell; H. V. McKinstry, McCordsville; L. Knauff, Mexico; Joe Ebert, Michigantown; J. W. Hubbard, Monrovia; Roy Camp, Monticello; Verl E. Pierce, Mooreland; W. Edwards, Mooresville; N. E. Kelley, Mount Vernon;

K. H. Stump, Dorwin Cox, and R. P. Bailey, Nappanee; Gene Layne, and R. F. Thompson, New Market; F. Klesler, New Middletown; S. C. Corkins, New Palestine; Roy Smith, and R. J. Martin, New Paris; Don B. Jenkins, Noblesville; W. G. Einspahr, North Hayden; Clay Syrie, North Manchester; E. R. Heise, Orleans; Orville Johnson, Otterbein;

H. Dickey, Parker; F. Ayres, Pendleton; D. Engle, Pennville; E. Lamott, Pershing; D. Jack-ley, Peru; Tom Syler, E. C. Yount, and Alva V. Stout, Plymouth; E. M. Haynes, Portland; F. Antell, Princeton;

D. W. Crutchfield, Raber; E. Daily, and H. Bahler, Remington; L. E. Greenwood, Rensselaer; J. F. Young, Richmond; L. F. Clupper, Rich Valley; Robert Wilson, Rochester; J. D. Swoverland, Rockfield; W. R. Owens, Romney; A. H. Strauch, Royal Center;

F. L. Myers, St. Johns; W. Brattin, and J. L. Blish, Seymour; J. M. Krainin, Sharp-saver; W. R. Beck, Shelbyville; E. J. Menden-hall, Perley Weaver, L. L. Wallace, Sheridan; Edward A. Wolfe, Shipshewana; J. C. Grubb, Silver Lake; Glen Gartin, Simms; Walter Pen-rod, South Whitley; F. Robinson, Spencer-ville; C. S. Anderson, Stockwell; C. T. Wilson, Sulphur Springs; W. D. Lavengood, Swayzee;

Ralph Snyder, Taylorsville; C. W. Vidal, Terre Haute; H. Jackley, Thorntown; C. M. Urschel, Tippecanoe; R. M. Davis, Tipton; O. P. Hall, Union City; K. Snyder, Upland; O. H. Wright, and H. E. Hutton, Vincennes;

D. Fitzer, Walton; R. L. Mossburg, Warren; B. Cody, Westfield; E. R. Chase, Whitesville; K. R. Applegate, Winamac; Geo. Neidinger, W. G. Haug, and J. E. Hendrickson, Winchester; R. Curless, Windfall; W. Vernon Guingrich, Paul Dawson, and Joe Traschel, Wolcott; W. E. Bechdol, Yorktown; K. B. Cook, Zionsville.

BAGS: A. Brabender, Twine; L. R. Runsyre, MACHINERY: Ward Kilgore, Gruender Equipment Co.; Clifford, W. Gottman, Frater Pulverizer Co.; W. W. Pearson, Pearson Mill & Elevator Machinery;

FIELD SEEDS: Gene Floyd, T. H. Beeson, H. D. Borge, L. A. Vogel.

FERTILIZER: G. Powell, F. Schmidt, C. W. Ferguson, F. Johnson, D. Hatherly, R. E. Con-ley, Geo. N. Collins, J. H. Sargeant, D. K. Lange, Walter Bailey.

SOYBEAN MEAL: T. Longbons, Wm. F. From, Roger Drackett, G. H. Schooler, B. A. Townsend, G. C. Thomas, R. B. Williams.

FISH OILS: F. J. Holt (White Laboratories), and J. W. Rayney.

OYSTER SHELL: Bob Crawford, Calcium Carbonate; E. G. Horst.

MINERALS and mineral feeds: Roy Butcher, M. Johnson, Paul McComas, C. A. Rodibaugh, C. Butcher, Dr. E. E. Clore.

FEEDS and feed specialties: A. Polstra, S. J. Alexander, J. O. Barker, C. W. Deyers, O. P. Gossett, Casey Jones, J. E. Nelson, J. E. Sams, A. L. Zimmerman, Con Burrell, N. C. Bridges, Earl McCoy, W. F. Uebele, Geo. Barrett, F. Trimble, Delbert Seaman, C. R. Knox, C. F. Marsh.

From Abroad

The Soviet Government recently received offers of 22,000,000 pounds of edible linseed oil from United States mills at the eastern seaboard.

Greece received two wheat cargoes from Turkey; but they were confiscated by the Nazis on arrival; and in Athens and Piraeus 2,000 persons are reported to be starving every day.

The Argentine minister of finance has authorized the central bank to issue 250,000,000 pesos in bonds to liquidate the Grain Board's debt to the national bank.

Argentina has authorized the allocation of 10,000,000 pesos (\$3,000,000) for the construction of a national cotton sack factory to make bags from surplus cotton. The factory will have an estimated production capacity of 30,000,000 sacks a year.

Washington News

The bill giving the president broad control over the wire and cable communications systems was signed by him Jan. 26.

The daylight saving bill was signed by the president, moving the clocks of the nation ahead one hour at 2 a. m., Feb. 9.

The Office of Censorship on Jan. 14, announced a code of war time practices for newspapers, magazines and other publications designed to withhold information of military value from the enemy.

Certification of products the movement of which is regulated by state quarantines on account of the European corn borer was discontinued Jan. 1, by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, because the funds appropriated are inadequate, and state officials will do the work.

A bill authorizing payment of an unspecified sum to the North Dakota and Montana Wheat Growers Ass'n in Grand Forks for damages suffered under the Federal Farm Board's stabilization program of 1929-1930, was introduced Jan. 22 by Sen. Gerald P. Nye. Losses would be paid for damages resulting from withholding wheat from the market, storage charges and carrying expenses incurred by the organization.

Delegates from the Southwestern states were informed by the Department of Agriculture recently that every consideration would be given to the suggestion that winter wheat farmers be allowed to harvest volunteer wheat this year. Agriculture department officials agreed to send men into the winter wheat territory to investigate possible shortage of supplies and to determine what should be done concerning the harvesting of volunteer wheat.

H. R. 5188, by Thos. D. Winter, would require every man to apply for a license from the federal government before engaging in a business that affects the free flow of commerce between the states, forbid one from conducting more than one kind of business, destroy sales of any number of units of merchants merchandise at a less price per unit than the price of a single unit, exempt co-operatives in which no farmer having more than 640 acres holds stock.

The ceiling on fish meal and animal by-products feeds provides on or after Jan. 20 no person should sell or offer to sell, deliver or transfer animal by-product feedingstuffs at prices higher than the maximum prices defined temporarily as the prices prevailing on Jan. 17. Contracts entered into prior to Jan. 20 may be carried out even though the price was higher than the maximum price. Animal product feedingstuff includes blood meal, meat meal, meat scraps, digester tankage and bone meal of various types.

Fat and oil inventories and processing are eased by the new War Production Board, permitting processors to use their fats and oils to fill contracts for finished products unless and until the chairman of WPB orders the director of priorities to restrict these activities. The amendment also eliminates the three months' inventory restriction. The new order prevents processors of soap, paint, shortening, lard and salad oil from producing more of the products than required to fill orders and give them a minimum working inventory.

When bale ties are removed from a bale, either (a) carefully remove the tie without cutting it and straighten the bent end for reuse, or (b) cut bale ties close to the loop as possible, leaving most of the wire tie for use again, or (c) when baling, splice the pieces of wire bale ties too short for second use, are instructions emanating from the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. The Department estimates that farmers will need between 90,000 and 100,000 tons of 14 and 15-gauge

wire for baling hay, straw and other forage crops in 1942. This is equivalent in weight to about three modern battleships, or three thousand medium tanks. There is no present shortage of baling wire, says the Department.

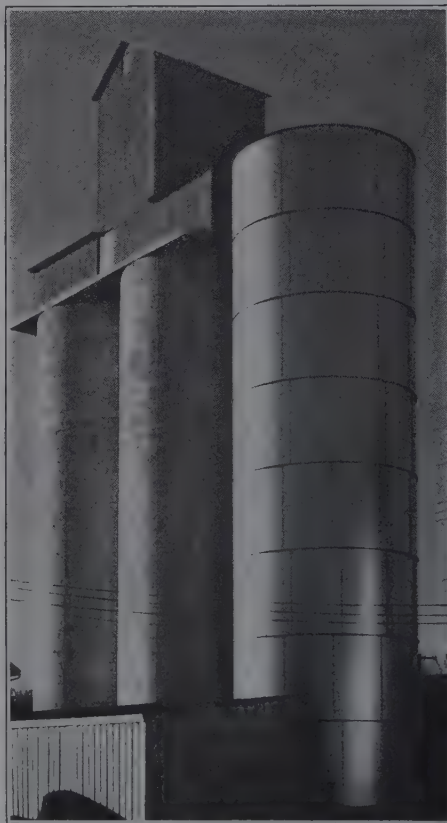
Government to Support Price of Peas

The new goal of 665,000 acres for dry peas, announced by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard for farm production in 1942, with normal yields should result in a crop of 6,450,000 100-pound bags (field run basis) of dry peas, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This means a 1942 crop 70 per cent greater than the record-breaking supply produced in 1941.

The Department will support the market on 1942 production of the listed types of dry peas thru June 30, 1943, at a level of \$5.25 per 100 pounds U. S. No. 1 grade peas, and \$5 per 100 pounds for U. S. No. 2 peas, in bags, carlots, f.o.b. cars at country shipping point, or at a level equivalent to 85 per cent of the comparable price as of the beginning or the 1942 marketing season for all dry peas, whichever is higher.

Insofar as practicable, dry peas bought by the Surplus Marketing Administration will be stored in local producing area warehouses and elevators until needed for shipment to other points.

Agricultural commodities delivered to the British Government for lend-lease shipment totaled more than 2,650,000,000 pounds up to Dec. 1, 1941, the Department of Agriculture said Jan. 18. Total cost of these commodities, delivered at shipping points since operations started last April, was about \$300,000,000. Shipments included corn, 9,960,091 bus., flour, wheat, 149,998 bbls., flour, soya, 7,116,200 lbs., oatmeal, 11,250,600 lbs.



W. M. Herbst, Franklin Grove, Ill., Adds A Steel Tank

Steel Tank Increases Storage for W. M. Herbst

W. M. Herbst, grain and coal dealer at Franklin Grove, Ill., increased his grain storage space by 14,600 bus. when he added a steel tank to the two remodeled coal pockets which constitute his concrete elevator.

The steel tank bought was matched in size to the two concrete tanks of the elevator. It is 19 ft. in diameter and 64 ft. 4 inches high. It sets on a concrete foundation with a hopper bottom, and has a 20 ft. 12 inch screw conveyor to draw grain out of the tank back to the leg boot at the rate of 2,000 bus. per hour.

The steel tank has slightly more capacity than the concrete tanks. This is due mainly to the fact that the steel walls of the new bin do not take up so much room as the 6 inch walls of the concrete tanks. The original tanks hold 13,600 bus. each.

The new tank is filled by gravity from the leg in the concrete elevator. A removable 6 inch spout is extended from the turnhead under the leg head to the filler cap in the tank roof, about half way between the edge of the tank roof and the ventilator cap.

The tank has a man-hole near the bottom; and a steel ladder which follows the side from the roof to the ground.

The tank is entering its third season, and its third fill. It has kept government corn in good condition thru the last two seasons. Mr. Herbst has a cribbed elevator next to the concrete house, where he does his feed grinding and seed cleaning. Between the two houses he held just short of 50,000 bus. of C.C.C. corn thru the last two years.

The steel tank was made by the Columbian Steel Tank Co.; the screw conveyor by the Screw Conveyor Corp.; and the latter is run by a 1 h.p. Master geared-head motor.

The steel tank cost Mr. Herbst approximately \$2,500 erected, including freight, labor, concrete foundation, screw conveyor and motor. Mr. Herbst figures that two seasons of government storage have paid for the tank. Government storage figures gross 10c per bu. if the elevator is emptied each year, including turning charges, and in and out charges. If the storage is not cleared each year the return the second year falls 3c short of this figure. Mr. Herbst's estimate in this respect, however, does not include operating expense. Furthermore, his erection costs of slightly more than 17c per bushel of space cannot be matched today under existing steel prices and priorities.

Argentine's Flax Seed

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 24. — Events have crowded thick and fast upon the flax scene this week. On Wednesday, on instructions from the U. S. Maritime Commission the Freight Conference lines reduced their rates on Argentine flaxseed from Buenos Aires to New York from \$22 per long ton to \$15 per long ton. This was equivalent to lowering the price of flaxseed in New York 17½c a bushel. On the following day the Argentine Government availed itself of the opening thus created by increasing its price 17½c a bushel. Effective this morning we understand that an additional increase in price amounting to 6c a bushel has been made by a readjustment in the exchange rate.

The second official estimate of the Argentine crop for this year is 65,700,000 bus., a decrease of 1,229,000 bus. compared with the first estimate. It will be recalled that last year's final estimate was 57,480,000 bus. The remaining exportable surplus is now 89,000,000 bus. The harvesting of the new crop has proceeded satisfactorily. Recently there have been heavy rains, but during the long preceding dry spell the bulk of the new crop was harvested. Argentine linseed shipments this week are reported to be 646,000 bus. of which 559,000 were for the United States.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Wheat sales prices have been advanced by the C. C. C. one cent from 15 to 16 cents above the 1941 loan rates, offering No. 2 hard at \$1.31 in Chicago and St. Louis and \$1.26 per bushel at Kansas City.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

North Little Rock, Ark.—Vernon R Wadlington, 45, salesman for Cameron Feed Mills, died Jan. 6 of injuries received when his automobile was struck by a passenger train earlier in the day.

Little Rock, Ark.—The Arkansas State Supreme Court on Jan. 19 denied the petition of the Arkansas State Rice Development Commission for a rehearing of the court's decision recently nullifying an act passed by the 1941 Arkansas legislature levying a tax of 2c per 100 lbs. on milled rice for an advertising and promotional program. According to Verne Tindall, chairman of the commission, it is expected the commission will cease to function.—J. H. G.

CALIFORNIA

San Mateo, Cal.—Fertilizer in a shed in the rear of the San Mateo Feed & Fuel Co. burned Dec. 30, but timely discovery of the blaze by a Southern Pacific section foreman prevented spread of the flames to the shed.

Petaluma, Cal.—The Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. of Los Angeles (Globe Mills) has purchased the stock and equipment of the Consumer Feed Store owned and operated by E. C. Cathcart. Mr. Cathcart will continue to manage the retail and wholesale poultry and live-stock feed business for the new owner.

CANADA

WINNIPEG LETTER

Line elevator companies are among those firms that are staggering office hours of their employees to relieve the rush hour street car congestion.

The Canadian Wheat Board, acting as administrator on behalf of the Wartime Prices & Trade Board, recently defined the maximum prices during the basic period Sept. 15 to Oct. 11, 1941, of oats and rye, grown in western Canada, as 51½¢ and 66¾¢ bu. respectively, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur or Vancouver. At points west of Fort William-Port Arthur the maximum prices will be 51½¢ bu. for oats, and 66¾¢ bu. for rye, minus the usual freight charge to either Fort William-Port Arthur or Vancouver. At points east of Fort William-Port Arthur the maximum prices for oats and rye grown in the prairie provinces will be 51½¢ and 66¾¢ bu. respectively, plus the usual freight and handling charges to the point of delivery.

When Flight Lieutenant A. H. F. "Hammy" Alloway, R.C.A.F., was killed in England a year ago, his fellow employees and associates in the Searle Grain Co., Ltd., where he had been employed as chief assistant of the Research Dept., subscribed funds sufficient to purchase a Spitfire plane which was donated under the name "Alloway" to the air corps. One year to the day of Lieut. Alloway's death, Jan. 22, word was received by the Searle Grain Co., Ltd., from Ministry of Aircraft, London, with information that the "Alloway" plane had been lost. It flew for more than 100 hours in battle during a period of 3½ months. It took part in 40 major operations in Northern France and around the English Coast; it destroyed two enemy aircraft and a probable third before it, in turn, came to a gallant end. Fighter pilots from South Africa, Britain and Poland flew the plane during its operations. "The 'Alloway' plane played an important and effective part in our operations," concluded the official report of its loss.

Winnipeg, Man.—D. G. McKenzie, vice-pres. of the United Grain Growers, and former Manitoba Minister of Agriculture, has been appointed chairman of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada. He succeeds E. B. Ramsey, who has retired because of ill health.

Winnipeg, Man.—North-West Line Elvtrs. Ass'n announced Jan. 19 that it has forwarded a submission to the Dominion government advocating that initial payment by the Canadian wheat board on the 1942 crop be \$1.22½¢ per bushel basis No. 1 Northern Fort William or Vancouver. This price, the line elevator companies contend, would give the farmer an average return of \$1.02½¢ per bushel basis No. 1 Northern at his shipping point. The present initial price is 70c per bushel. The ass'n formerly had submitted a brief to the wartime prices and trade board at Ottawa, Jan. 7, urging a uniform wheat price ceiling for all Canada of \$1.26 a bushel basis No. 1 Northern delivered at Montreal. This followed action of the Dominion government in setting a price ceiling for Ontario wheat of \$1.26. The ass'n further urged in its brief of Jan. 19 the building up of reserves of wheat for war and post war requirements of 500,000,000 bus., and suggests that the government accept delivery of 350,000,000 bus. of the 1942 wheat crop from farmers at the price suggested.

COLORADO

Wiggins, Colo.—J. E. Miller has succeeded Reuben Newman as manager at the Denver Elevator. Mr. Miller was located at Hudson formerly, having been with the elevator company there since 1937.

Sedgwick, Colo.—E. E. Weibel of Ovid, Colo., has purchased the Sedgwick Farmers Co-operative Elevator. For the past few years the elevator has been leased to Fred Schnieder, who has operated the Schnieder Grain Co.

ILLINOIS

Elwin, Ill.—The Elwin Farmers Co-op. Elevator recently installed a Steinlite Moisture Meter.

Decatur, Ill.—Spencer Kellogg & Sons Co. recently installed a new Steinlite Moisture Meter.

Beware!

Notwithstanding we have frequently warned our readers of the sharp practices of unauthorized subscription solicitors, a number of swindlers using different names, but having no certificate of authority from us, continue to collect money for the Journals without ever being in our employ or having authority to represent us in any capacity. Calling on grain dealers, they always know that your subscription has expired and urge an immediate renewal for a long term. Your bank should credit your account with all forged checks and return them to the agency presenting them for payment. Any information which will assist in stopping the swindling practices of these sharpers will be most gratefully received.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

CHARLES S. CLARK, Mgr.

Palestine, Ill.—The office of the Meisenhelder Mill was badly damaged by fire the night of Jan. 5. It is being rebuilt.

Derby, Ill.—The Balance-O Grain Co. entertained seventy-five of its customers at a dinner program the evening of Jan. 14.

Maple Park, Ill.—A. H. Wittry & Co. have dissolved partnership. At present A. H. Wittry is sole owner and is operating under his name.

Anchor, Ill.—William Weidner, formerly manager of the Farmers Elevator at Cissna Park, Ill., is new manager of the Elmo Minier elevator.

Decatur, Ill.—Arthur A. Siebenthal, 31, assistant district sales manager of Allied Mills, Inc., died unexpectedly on Jan. 17, in Remington, Ind., while visiting his brother.

Hudson, Ill.—Woodrow Thomas, ass't manager of the Hudson Grain Co., will leave for selective service duty Feb. 1. Mr. Thomas hopes to be stationed at Chanute field.

Nokomis, Ill.—Roy N. Phillips, manager of the Nokomis Equity Elvtr. Co., was re-elected president of the Nokomis Merchants Ass'n at the January meeting of the organization.

Taylor Ridge, Ill.—Charles Stout of Orion, Ill., is new manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., succeeding J. C. Baker, who resigned after serving as manager for the past 29 years.

Fairfield, Ill.—L. J. Keith & Son, seed and lumber dealers, have completed an addition to their plant. This is a frame building, 40x64 ft., to be occupied by the woodworking and mill-work departments.—J. M.

Woodhull, Ill.—Wesley Larson has been employed as elevator man at the Woodhull Grain Elvtr Co. elevator, to replace Wilbur Johnson, who expects to receive call to selective service duties. George Bloomberg was re-hired as manager.

El Paso, Ill.—The George W. Cole Grain Co. and B. E. Wrigley of Peoria, Ill., have leased my elevator property in El Paso, known as the White Elvtr Co. (not Inc.) as of Feb. 2, 1942, and will be the sole operators on and after that date. I enter the army soon as a reserve officer.—C. C. Kingdon.

Peoria, Ill.—Officers elected by the Peoria Board of Trade for 1942 were: R. F. Mueller, pres.; H. M. Barlow, first vice-pres.; Jacob Younge, second vice-pres.; J. Leo White, re-elected sec'y; Frederick M. Blossom, treas.; directors: H. A. Mulholland, E. W. Sands; H. J. Zastrow, H. H. Dewey, F. L. Barlow, J. F. Sheridan, W. F. Stoltzman, Guy F. Luke, B. E. Wrigley and C. P. Cummins; com'te of arbitration, William Stacy, W. F. Potter, Leo J. Crawley.

CHICAGO NOTES

Bruno Heller, who joined the Board of Trade two years ago, died recently.

The Board of Trade sampling department sampled 86,744 cars in 1941.

Wm. B. Page of Page & Kraft, a member of the Board of Trade since 1913, died Jan. 26 at Mendota, Ill.

The February meeting of the Midwest Section of the American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists will take place Feb. 2 at the Board of Trade Grill.

F. E. Boling recently resigned from Purina Mills, St. Louis, Mo., to go with Hales & Hunter Co. as co-ordinator of the various activities of that organization. The change was effective Jan. 5.

Excess of receipts over expenditures before rent for the Board of Trade as shown by the annual report recently published were \$301,788.46. Total rent was \$303,234.73.

Fred H. Clutton was appointed sec'y of the Chicago Board of Trade for his 15th consecutive term. William B. Bosworth was named assistant sec'y for the 12th consecutive year.

Construction of an addition to the alpha-protein section of the Glidden Co. soya products division, 5165 West Moffat Ave., which will increase the productive capacity of the section 75 per cent, was announced Jan. 27 by Arthur Levinson, sales manager. Completion of the addition is expected within four months.

The Board of Trade has adopted a resolution that "for the duration of the war the bell be sounded daily in the exchange hall at 11 o'clock and that the members of this exchange refrain from all other activities, and for one minute engage in silent prayer for victory." Fred H. Clutton, sec'y, has notified members to this effect.

During the year of 1941 the building occupancy of the Board of Trade Building was increased 116,244 sq. ft. by new tenants and expansions, and was decreased from mergers, moving and contractions of tenants 37,098 sq. ft. The building, therefore, had a net gain of 79,146 sq. ft., bringing the occupancy as of Dec. 31, 1941, up to 87.2 per cent, the highest the building ever has enjoyed.

Instructing the market reports com'te to begin posting quotations on soybeans for October delivery beginning Jan. 22 the directors of the Board of Trade ruled that any trades in that delivery be made subject to a contemplated change in the discount on deliveries of the No. 3 yellow grade, on contract. The change in the discount will be embodied in an amendment to the rules being prepared by the directors and to be posted for ballot.

George L. Brannen, 51, a junior partner in the Faroll Bros. brokerage firm in the Board of Trade Bldg., was found dead in the garage behind his Highland Park home Jan. 16. The body was slumped behind the steering wheel of his automobile, the ignition on and the garage doors closed. The coroner's verdict was suicide. Testimony at the inquest was that he had not seemed despondent, had no serious health problems, and that his accounts at the grain brokerage firm were in perfect order.

John W. Bingham, 65, for 24 years an executive of the Corn Products Refining Co. and traffic manager for the company at the time of his last illness, died Jan. 16 in Presbyterian Hospital.

Report of the weighing and custodian com'te of the Board of Trade in the annual report of the Board, recently published, shows cars weighed, in store, 87,007; out of store, 40,584; total, 127,591. Total number of cars weighed for 1940 was 109,083. Grain weighed to and from boats totaled 51,971,542 bus.; in 1940, 72,025,690 bus. Grain weighed from trucks, in store, 15,150 trucks; in 1940, 17,651.

During the past year several hearings were held with the Treasury Dept. in Washington on the income tax exemption case of the Board of Trade, and additional briefs and memoranda of facts were filed in support of the Board's contentions that it is an exempt corporation. Pending the decision, the Board filed an income tax return for 1940, but attached a rider to the return claiming exemption and stating that the return was filed to protect the Board against possible penalties.

New members recently elected to membership in the Board of Trade include the following: William V. Fritz, New York, N. Y.; Erich Koenig, Mexico City, Mex.; Frederick P. Wheeler, pres., of Crown Elvtr. Co., Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.; Eugene H. Beer, Jr., vice-pres. E. H. Beer & Co., Inc., Baltimore, Md.; Robert B. Wickes, John M. Hutchins, Benjamin F. Lindheimer, Frederick L. Hemsteger, Chicago; Archie P. Diehl, Polo, Ill.; Albert W. Lindeke, St. Paul, Minn.; William D. Mundorff, Wedron, Ill.; Harold A. Merrill, Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., and Edgar L. Ricke, Kansas City, Mo.; Robert A. Magowan, New York, N. Y.; Robert L. Livergood, Decatur, Ill.; Joseph P. Hennican, Jr., Bronxville, N. Y. and Alexander G. Webbe, Barrington, Ill.

INDIANA

Marion, Ind.—Hoosier Mills recently installed a Steinlite Moisture Meter.

Marshfield, Ind.—Ura Seeger recently installed a Steinlite Moisture Meter at his plant.

Uniondale, Ind.—Bear & Legge are new members recently enrolled by the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Bourbon, Ind.—The Bourbon Elvtr. & Feed Mill recently installed a new style Sidney Revolving Screen Cleaner.

Malden (Valparaiso R.F.D.), Ind.—The Morgan Township Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co. has been dissolved.

Acton, Ind.—Acton Grain & Supply Co. has installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, 1½ ton capacity with motor drive.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Winslow-Evans Grain Corp. has dissolved as a corporation and is operating as the Winslow Grain Co.

Hazlerigg (Lebanon R.F.D.), Ind.—Hazelrigg Grain Co., managed by Walter Green, has installed a one-ton vertical feed mixer.

Francesville, Ind.—Walter Schultz has accepted a position as auditor and general accountant for the Co-operative Elevator.

Shelbyville, Ind.—Beck Grain & Coal Co. recently installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, 1½ ton capacity with motor drive.

Frankfort, Ind.—N. W. Mattix & Son, under the direct management of Hugh Mattix, has installed a Blue Streak one-ton vertical feed mixer.

Greensburg, Ind.—The Tree City Feed Mills, Inc., has been organized; 1,000 shares, n.p.v., by R. F. Baird, Jr., A. C. Gerwig and R. E. Lehnert.

Greensburg, Ind.—Albert Hornung, 70, owner of the Hornung flour mill with which he had been associated since 1903, died recently in Newport, Ind. He was a native of Cincinnati, but had spent most of his life in Indiana.—W. B. C.

Zionsville, Ind.—Zionsville Grain Co. has reduced the frequency of deliveries to farmers of supplies to twice a week to conserve the tires on its trucks.

Cayuga, Ind.—Miss Nellie Noggle is new manager of the Farmers Market & Supply, replacing Delbert McLaughlin, now a member of the air corps.

Colfax, Ind.—Lawrence Lake, of Lake & Reagan, notes a sharp drop in the number of southern truckers looking for grain to take back with them.

Attica, Ind.—Glen Jones, of Jones Bros., has knocked 20 miles an hour off his driving speed. With tires at stake he is prepared to join the "Not over 50 Club."

Lafayette, Ind.—The Indiana Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual convention at the Fowler Hotel here Feb. 26, announces Sec'y W. L. Woodfield.

Goodland, Ind.—Grinding and mixing machinery of latest type were installed in the new brick building of E. A. Siebenstall. W. W. Pearson furnished the equipment for the new feed plant.

Montpelier, Ind.—The Williams County Farm Bureau is building an elevator to be used for grain storage, and feed mill. Feed grinding and mixing equipment will be installed and a coal yard provided.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Miss Eva S. True, assistant sec'y-treas. of the National Hay Ass'n, suffered a slight heart attack while at her work in the office Jan. 13. She was sent to hospital for a complete rest for a few weeks.

Scircleville, Ind.—Mr. Petcock, new manager of the Clinton County Co-operative Farm Bureau Ass'n elevator, has moved his family here. The company's elevator, burned last September, is being rebuilt and is near completion.

Bennetts Switch (Kokomo R.F.D.), Ind.—Robert Dunn recently resigned his position as manager of the County Farm Bureau Co-op. Co.'s local elevator, and joined the Aviation Division of the U. S. Army. He has been succeeded by J. R. Mullens.

Frankfort, Ind.—Frankfort Elevator, under the local management of Rhual Tompkins, recently installed a 30 ton dial truck scale with 40x9 ft. scale deck. Scheduled for spring is installation of another hammer mill to give the company two of these machines.

North Hayden (Lowell p. o.), Ind.—Construction of a two-pocket coal house for the Gleaners & Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co., managed by Walter Einspahr, is held in temporary abeyance. The coal pockets await a roof, which is expected to be finished by spring. They have capacity for four carloads of coal.

Kentland, Ind.—E. W. Stembel, Starz & Stembel, says farm help is growing short, as is to be expected. Says he has put up his car, except for special occasions, "for the duration." Figures if he has any spare time in the planting, growing and harvesting seasons, he'll spend it helping some farmer who needs help.

Frankfort, Ind.—Rhual Tompkins, local manager of the Frankfort Elevator, once known as the Fair Ground Elevator, on the south edge of town, has a handy combination desk-cabinet next to the dial of his new truck scale. The cabinet is a little more than waist high; has a sloping top on which Rhual can spread out all his daily records so they can be found as required, and left open for ready use. The lower part of the cabinet has doors and shelves to hold extra supplies.

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Lowell, Ind.—Lowell Grain & Hay Co., managed by H. G. Tyler, has installed a 1½-ton Kelley-Duplex vertical feed mixer in its feed house. Considerable repairing has been done to put the elevator in first class shape.

Seymour, Ind.—J. J. Rottman, 80, former superintendent of the Blish Milling Co., died recently after a brief illness. Mr. Rottman began his milling career in Terre Haute, Ind., joining the Blish organization in 1886. He later became superintendent, a post which he held until he retired three years ago.—W. B. C.

Kentland, Ind.—Chet Harlan, Harlan Grain Co., has bought a bicycle as a part of his personal defense program, to save the tires on his personal car. Says more than 40 bicycles have been sold to Kentland adults since the ban on tires went into effect. Adds that it's fine exercise, calling into play some muscles he didn't know he had.

Greensburg, Ind.—Galen D. Groves, Millersburg, O., will be manager of the retail feed and seed outlet plant here for McMillen Feed Mills. The branch business is being opened at the former Rose Feed Co. site on North Michigan Ave. Mr. Groves was manager of the company's plant at Millersburg for three and one half years.

Boswell, Ind.—The Corn Belt Feed Co., the Cornbelt Hatchery of Oxford and the Superior Hatchery entertained 1,200 persons at the eighth annual Corn Belt Broiler Meeting, held in the Boswell gymnasium Dec. 30. The pep meeting was presided over by C. W. Lawson. Group singing was followed by short talks and prizes were awarded.

Clark's Hill, Ind.—Rex Van Allen, of the Clark's Hill Elevator, is a victim of priorities. He is still waiting for a new truck scale on which delivery was promised before the first of the year, and is regretful that he started to prepare for its installation before it arrived. Boards protect the gaping beginning of an excavation around the old scale deck where he planned to place the larger deck. But the old scale is still in use. More cautious about tire warnings, he has confiscated his youngster's bicycle to ride back and forth between home and the elevator.

Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Orville Badertscher, Bluffton, was elected president of the Northeastern Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n at the annual meeting held at Wayne Hotel Jan. 12. Walter Penrod, South Whitley, was chosen vice-pres., and Lloyd Rumsyre, Columbia City, was re-elected sec'y-treasurer. As guest speaker of the evening Lyman Peck of the McMillen Mills delivered an interesting talk on the soybean. Retiring president Roy Mossberg said "1942 is a good time to collect old accounts; and get out of debt. We are going to need the Northeastern Indiana Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n more than ever before." Chris Egley, the oldest member, was unanimously made a life member.

IOWA

Ruthven, Ia. — The Farmers Elevator has been changed to a co-operative concern.

Hudson, Ia.—The Hudson Lumber Co. recently installed a Steinlite Moisture Meter.

New Sharon, Ia.—A new feed mixer has been installed at the Lamis Elvtr. Co. elevator.

Ventura, Ia.—Walter Leonard has resigned his position as manager of the Farmers Elevator.

Alta, Ia.—The Quaker Oats Co. is building an addition to its local office, adding 14x12 ft. to the old office.

Percival, Ia.—Henry Study, for many years grain buyer for Good Grain Co. elevator, died at his home in McPaul, Ia., recently.

Hamburg, Ia.—Carl Reid, owner and operator of the Reid Grain Co., in which business he was associated for several years with his father, Wert Reid, and Miss Bethel Cowden were married New Year's Day.

Spencer, Ia.—Robert L. Sucher, former Polk County 4-H Club agent, has been named sales manager for the Wilson Coal & Grain Co.

Burlington, Ia.—The Johnson Grain Co. office was broken into the night of Jan. 20, the place ransacked, but nothing of value was taken.

Manning, Ia.—Jacob A. Bruck, 60, who had managed the Manning creamery, lumber and grain company, died Jan. 9 after a short illness.

Boone, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. & Livestock Co. at its annual meeting ordered \$6,500 in dividends invested in U. S. savings bonds.

Des Moines, Ia.—Chauncey M. Stormes, owner of the Iowa Feed Co., has purchased the English-type home of Harlan Logan on Grand Ave.

Kamrar, Ia.—Hiram W. Cramer, 62, owner and manager of the Kamrar Elvtr. Co., died unexpectedly Jan. 13. Mr. Cramer purchased the elevator here about two and one-half years ago.

Avoca, Ia.—William Krohn, who has been employed with the Farmers Grain & Feed Co., recently resigned to accept a position with Omar Flour Mills at Omaha.

Keystone, Ia.—The Bernstorff Grain & Coal Co. has leased its buildings and business to the Keystone Mercantile Co., due to the ill health of Walter Bernstorff, owner.

Clarion, Ia.—Stanley Tomke who has been serving as bookkeeper for the Farmers Elvtr. Co. for the last two years, has been granted a leave of absence from his duties there to accept a position as junior auditor for the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n. He entered on his new duties Jan. 5.

Marathon, Ia.—The Quaker Oats Co.'s new 60 x 22½ ft. x 28 ft. grain storage annex is rapidly nearing completion. It will have 30,000 bus. capacity. Next spring the company plans to remodel the office and driveway and the exterior of the old building will be covered with sheet metal as soon as the material can be obtained.



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Salix, Ia.—Harold Christensen has succeeded Charles F. Corr as manager of the Farmers Elevator. Co. Mr. Corr resigned after having been manager since the company was organized in 1910. Mr. Christensen has been second man at the elevator.

Des Moines, Ia.—Sargent & Co., will erect an \$80,000 mill on East Euclid Ave., the masonry to be 80x300 ft. A section 80x129 ft. will have two stories and a section 80x171 ft. will be one story. It will house the mill, storage warehouse and garage. Nemmers & Clark drew the plans.

Norwalk, Ia.—The new VyLactos Laboratories plant near here, owned by Sargent Bros. and under construction since the burning of the former plant several months ago, has been completed and is in operation. C. H. Karschner, a former employee of Sargent Feeds, is manager, replacing Vernon Reece who has been transferred as a specialist in the poultry department of Sargent Feeds.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—The Tobin Packing Co. has selected C. M. Bodensteiner, former By-Products manager of the Wilson Packing Co., Albert Lea, Minn., as manager of the feed division of its newly established commercial feed department. The company has just completed construction of a building in its feed department as a part of the expansion program it undertook in recent months.

KANSAS

Junction City, Kan.—The office of the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. was damaged by fire Jan. 2. The loss was small.

Gorham, Kan.—The Farmers Grain & Mercantile Co. has installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, ½ ton capacity, with motor drive.

Beloit, Kan.—R. J. Fittell, manager of the Beloit Milling Co., where he has been employed since 1903, resigned his position there, effective Jan. 1.

Belpre, Kan.—The elevator owned and operated by the Craig Grain Co. was destroyed by fire on Jan. 13. More than 22,000 bus. of wheat burned.

Netawaka, Kan.—Frank Bottenberg has taken over the management of the Derby Grain Elevator. Co. elevator, Henry Lueck having left for Fort Worth training camp.

Washington, Kan.—The Continental Grain Co. of Kansas City has employed L. M. May as manager of its grain elevator at this point. Mr. May was formerly employed at McPherson, Kan.

Fowler, Kan.—The Fowler Equity Exchange's new alfalfa mill has been put into operation. The company will specialize in the manufacture of Equity Feeds and do custom grinding and mixing.

Arkansas City, Kan.—Plans for erecting a soybean mill in this area if a sufficient acreage of beans can be secured and other conditions met were announced recently by a representative of the National Soybean Products Co.

Lerado (Langdon p. o.), Kan.—The Lerado store, owned and operated by Harold Walraven, was consolidated Jan. 1 with the Turon Midwest Grain Co. It will continue to be operated under the management of Lee Metcalf. Mr. Walraven has acquired an interest in the Turon Midwest Grain Co. and is working at Turon, manager of the farm machinery and tire departments of the firm.

Doster (Caldwell p. o.), Kan.—Raymond Sweaney, manager of the Doster Elevator, has moved his family to Caldwell from Winfield.

Lindsborg, Kan.—Milton R. Klint, formerly assistant manager of the Hays City Flour Mills, is new manager of the Lindsborg Milling & Elevator Co. plant. Mr. Klint's new work will include supervision of nine country elevators.

McCune, Kan.—The Farmers Elevator is being reorganized by farmers of the community into a local grain buying unit. The Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n, with Gerald Simmons as manager, took over operation of the elevator when it was separated from the Crawford County organization, and will operate it until a new organization can be formed to take over.

Wakefield, Kan.—The Wakefield Farmers Co-operative Ass'n has completed one of the most satisfactory years in its history, so far as gross and net business was concerned. At its recent annual meeting which followed a dinner for stockholders at the hotel, Mgr. Otto Brueggemann reported that the company at its elevator had handled a total of 393,469 bus. of grain and 1,149 tons of coal. The wheat total was 316,357 bus.; corn and kafir, 41,792, oats and barley, 35,320 bus.

Lincoln, Kan.—The 64-year-old Lincoln mill and elevator were destroyed by fire that started in the basement of the mill New Year's morning. The fire had gained such headway when discovered it was impossible to save either the mill or the elevator connected with the mill building, in which about 400 bus. of wheat were stored. Stock owned by Goffee-Carkener, Inc., also burned. The mill was built in 1878 by Elias Rees and, with the exception of a year or two, has been operated by members of the Rees family, owners. Elias Rees stated the elevator may be rebuilt but it is unlikely that the mill will be replaced.

KENTUCKY

Paducah, Ky.—Edwin C. Hawkins recently installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, ton capacity, with motor drive.

MICHIGAN

Grand Rapids, Mich.—The Minor Walton Bean Co. has installed a Steinlite Moisture Meter.

Howard City, Mich.—Harry Opper has completed the new addition to his feed mill and elevator.

Croswell, Mich.—The Michigan Bean Co. recently added a Steinlite Moisture Meter to its equipment.

Oak Grove, Mich.—John Wriggelsworth reported a small property loss from high winds in January.

Millington, Mich.—The employees of the Frutchey Bean Co. donated proceeds of the day's work of Jan. 10 to the Red Cross.

Oxford, Mich.—George W. Case, 82, employed until a year ago as a harness maker for the Oxford Co-operative Elevator Co., died Jan. 7.

Gladwin, Mich.—Gladwin Flouring Mills recently installed a new cob crusher, hammer mill, feed mixer, corn sheller and other equipment.

Detroit, Mich.—Jess Carter, who recently resigned as superintendent of the Quaker Oats Co. plant at Sherman Tex., has been made general superintendent of the Commercial Milling Co., taking over his new duties early this month.

Stanton, Mich.—Fire starting from a defective chimney Jan. 11 destroyed the Stanton Elevator Co. potato warehouse, with a loss estimated at \$15,000.

Marlette, Mich.—Fire starting in the heating plant of the Thos. Wilson's Sons grain elevator, Jan. 10, destroyed the elevator along with other adjacent property.

St. Clair, Mich.—James O'Mara, proprietor and operator of the St. Clair Flour Mills, will suspend business and vacate the mill property, which is owned by the city.

Portland, Mich.—The Westphalia Milling Co. is building an addition to its local plant. The one story addition to the main building which once housed the old steam plant and later a diesel engine, is being taken down, the new two-story structure to stand on the site, to be used for feed and flour storage. The office space also will be enlarged.

Lansing, Mich.—The 9th annual meeting of the Michigan Feed Mfrs. & Dealers Ass'n was held in the Hotel Olds Jan. 27. Addresses were delivered on the Michigan Sales Tax and Its Application to Feeds, Feed Production for Victory by E. L. Anthony, Dean Division of Agriculture, State College, and Nothing Comes from Doing Nothing by Roy La Budde, Milwaukee. After an afternoon social hour dinner was served.

MINNESOTA

Jackson, Minn.—The Matyas Grain Co. recently installed a new Steinlite Moisture Meter.

Nassau, Minn.—The Nassau Farmers Elevator Co. recently purchased a new Steinlite Moisture Meter.

Louisville, Minn.—Art Bruns, formerly of Wentworth, is manager of the local Farmers Elevator.

Blooming Prairie, Minn.—L. G. Campbell, operator of the Campbell Feed Mills, has installed a second hammer mill, doubling the capacity of his plant. A cutting and grader unit also has been added.

Hinckley, Minn.—Earl Bach is the new manager at the local North Branch Milling Co. plant, succeeding Wm. O'Malley, who resigned recently to take a position with the Co-operative Feed Store.

Duluth, Minn.—George G. Barnum, head of the Barnum Grain Co., was elected president of the Duluth Board of Trade for 1942. Kilmer S. Bagley, buyer for Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., was named vice-pres.

Swift, Minn.—The Landby Dehydrating Co., manufacturer of alfalfa meal, is planning to erect a storage building and install equipment to facilitate production at the mill. Andrew Landby is manager of the plant.

Howard Lake, Minn.—The Munson Feed Co., which sometime ago purchased the Hempel tile building, has now installed new machinery for mixing and grinding feed and poultry products. A grand opening was held on Jan. 10.

Wadena, Minn.—Cleo W. Flenner, who has been local manager for H. E. Kiger & Son during the past four years, has purchased a half interest in the firm. He will continue as manager. The company handles feeds and seeds and does custom grinding.

Duluth, Minn.—W. R. McCarthy was elected president of the Duluth Board of Trade Clearing Ass'n at the recent annual election. H. W. Wilson was chosen vice-pres.; George F. Foster, sec'y. H. B. Stoker replaced O. C. Martin, deceased, as director for a term of three years.

Donnelly, Minn.—Explosion of carbon monoxide gas from the engine of the feed grinding mill in the Donnelly Farmers Co-op. Elevator recently caused considerable damage to the structure. All windows in the office and mill section were blown out, two walls were pushed about six inches out of place, and the mill roof was damaged.

STRATTON GRAIN CO.

MILWAUKEE, WIS. CHICAGO, ILL. SPRINGFIELD, O. ST. JOSEPH, MO. NEW YORK, N. Y.
MILL FEEDS — FEED PRODUCTS — BY-PRODUCTS
Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

Cambridge, Minn.—The General Feed Mill, of which Howard Van Ruden is proprietor, recently installed a new hammermill.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Robert Griffin Dodge, 71, co-founder and former sec'y-treas. of the Dodge Elvtr. Co., died Jan. 22.

Excavating for a new control laboratory in Minneapolis has been begun for the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. The building will be two stories high, will have a full basement and will be constructed of reinforced concrete and face brick. It will be used for research work—F. E. —The company on Jan. 31 will move its headquarters to the Metropolitan Bldg.

The Northwest Feed Manufacturers and Distributors Ass'n held its regular meeting the evening of Jan. 20 at the Curtis Hotel. Many problems confronting the trade in these unusual times were discussed: the question of restricting bookings to the basic plan adopted by the American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n; priority orders and rationing; the purchase of Defense Bonds and contributions to the Red Cross, were only a few of the important subjects discussed. Stanwood N. Osgood is sec'y of the ass'n.

The 1,500,000-bu. addition to the Leval & Co. elevator, started in October, has been completed, giving the company 4,000,000 bus. grain storage capacity at the Minneapolis plant. The addition is completely filled with grain, as soon as individual bins having been finished, grain having been poured in. The new unit consists of 26 reinforced concrete tanks 24 ft. in diameter by 138 ft. high and two bins 9 ft. 6 in. in diameter by 138 ft. high. There are 13 interstice bins, making a total of 41 new binds. The main tanks have suspended hoppers of modern type permitting easy discharge of grain. An elevator leg of 15,000 bus. per hour capacity serves the new storage structure which is connected to the main headhouse of the plant by cross spouting. A transfer belt to increase the flexibility of operations connects the new bins to the old storage tanks alongside. All bins are equipped with temperature taking apparatus, and electrical equipment thruout is of modern dust-tight design with safety provisions against explosion risk. The building and equipment was designed and constructed by the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co.

MISSOURI

Sweet Springs, Mo.—The Pike Grain Co. is adding a flour room to its building.

Sweet Springs, Mo.—The Sweet Springs Flour Mill stock owned by E. C. John has been sold to the Emma Co-operative Elvtr. Co.

Martinsburg, Mo.—Charles E. Blackmore was re-elected manager of the Martinsburg Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator at the recent annual meeting.—P. J. P.

Higginsville, Mo.—We expect the annual meeting of the Missouri Ass'n at Excelsior Springs at the same time as the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n next October.—A. H. Meinershagen, Sec'y.

St. Louis, Mo.—W. H. Toberman of the Toberman Grain Co. was elected president of the Merchants Exchange without opposition. C. H. Williamson was named first vice-pres., J. M. Adam, second vice-pres. Julius Mayer, retiring president, became a director.—P. J. P.

Mexico, Mo.—In the case of the Mexico Savings Bank v. the W. W. Pollock Milling & Elvtr. Co., the mill recently filed an amended answer and counterclaim asking \$400,000 from the bank. The counterclaim has two counts, each asking \$100,000 actual and exemplary damages.—P. J. P.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Kenneth B. Clark, Jan. 13 was elected president of the St. Joseph Grain Exchange for the 1942 term, and Martin A. Hayes, vice-pres. Mr. Clark had served as vice-pres. in 1940 and 1941, succeeding Robert G. Graham as Exchange president. He is local representative of Salina Terminal Elvtr. Co.,

and operator of the Ken Clark Grain Co., and has been connected with the grain and elevator trade in St. Joseph since 1926, starting with the Burlington Public Elevator Co., succeeding to his father's position. He entered the grain commission business for himself in 1935, and in 1937 became local representative for the Salina Terminal. Mr. Clark is a graduate of Kansas University. Mr. Hayes is local manager of James E. Bennett & Co., and has been connected with the wire commission business since 1916. The new vice-pres. is far better known as "Hoss" Hayes to the mid-western grain trade. Directors carrying over from the 1941 term, together with their firm connections and years engaged in the grain business here are: C. J. Hauber of Hauber Hay & Grain Co., 24 years; E. M. Loutch, St. Joseph Grain Co., 30 years; C. D. Kieber, Stratton Grain Co., 13 years at St. Joseph. Newly elected directors for the 1942 term are R. G. Graham, Dannen Grain & Milling Co., 24 years; W. S. Geiger, W. S. Geiger Com. Co., 26 years; C. L. Scholl, The Quaker Oats Co., 25 years; J. D. McKee, McKee Grain Co., 26 years. N. K. Thomas, sec'y of the Exchange for the past 23 years, was re-elected for the 1942 term. Frazer L. Ford was re-elected treasurer.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

J. C. Lysle, Leavenworth, Kan., has applied for membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade on transfer from E. D. Lysle, deceased. No consideration was involved.

The Kansas City Board of Trade, in accordance with a resolution recently passed, will pause daily at 11 o'clock at the sound of the bell, and all members are enjoined to devote the ensuing minute to silent prayer for victory of our arms.

The protection of grain elevators, mills, feed plants and other industries from sabotage during the present war emergency was the principal subject considered at the meeting Jan. 20 at Edison Hall, sponsored by the Kansas City chapter of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents. William E. Deegan, president of the organization, was chairman. Among the speakers were Phil Hoyt, of the Kansas City Police Department, his subject, "Sabotage"; R. J. Swackhamer of the General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; Ray E. Perry of the Kansas City Power & Light Co., who showed lantern slides on the possibilities of utilizing protective lighting to cope with sabotage. The talks and demonstrations were based on information gathered from actual experiences under present war conditions. The program details were arranged by Grover C. Meyer, industrial engineer of the Kansas City Power & Light Co., nationally known in the grain, milling and feed trades thru his studies of power and lighting problems of these industries. In the large group in attendance were representative men from the grain, feed, milling and bakery trade as well as others interested in the problems of sabotage.

Carl G. Finster, 48, chief of the Kansas City Board of Trade sampling department since 1932, died Jan. 15 at St. Joseph Hospital. Mr. Finster had been connected with the exchange sampling department for more than 20 years, assuming charge after the retirement of James Russell.

R. E. Swenson was elected president of the Grain Clearing Co. of the Kansas City Board of Trade on Jan. 12, succeeding Frank Theis. Other officers are W. B. Young, first vice-pres.; Paul Bartlett, sec'y-treas.; George G. Lee was reappointed manager for the 38th consecutive year, and R. D. Cline, assistant manager.

L. J. Flora was elected head of the Kansas City Feed Club at the meeting held Jan. 20 at Hotel Phillips. E. A. Hogan was named vice-pres.; Gene Selders, sec'y, and R. O. Foster, treasurer. The executive com'ite of the club will be composed of the following: J. P. Parks, E. A. Hogan, Tanner Stephenson, Louis Selders, Ed. Worth, Jake Phister, Sanders Sosland and J. F. Cavanaugh.

MONTANA

Billings, Mont.—Russell-Miller Mlg. Co. recently installed a Steinlite Moisture Meter in its plant.

Sidney, Mont.—The Russell-Miller Milling Co. has installed a Steinlite Moisture Meter at its local plant.

Belt, Mont.—The Rocky Mountain Elvtr. Co. has changed its treating plant at the Belt elevator so that treating will be done outside the elevator proper, a room having been constructed for that purpose connected by conveyor with the elevator. The new arrangement leaves the driveway clear of dust and fumes.

NEBRASKA

Bridgeport, Neb.—B. N. Dunlap, local feed distributor, has installed a new feed mixer and now is an approved Purina custom mixing station.

Omaha, Neb.—All floor activity of the Omaha Grain Exchange will pause at 11 a. m. daily, for one minute, silent prayer for victory, by order of the Board of Directors of the exchange.

Tamora, Neb.—At the annual meeting of the Farmers Grain & Coal Co., O. H. Wied, manager, reported an 8 per cent stock dividend and a patronage dividend of one cent a bushel on all grain bought.—R. R. J.

Minden, Neb.—Stockholders of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co., and their wives, were entertained at dinner Jan. 15. An interesting program followed. William Werth, sec'y of the company, presided as toastmaster. George Rasmussen, manager, gave an interesting historical sketch of the company since its organization.

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David City, Neb.—B. R. Freschauf, manager of the Farmers Co-op Grain Co., reported a profitable year, with a net gain of \$20,978.91 realized during the past 12 years, at the annual meeting held recently.

Rockford, Neb.—A. L. Burroughs, manager of the Rockford Grain Co., has filed for re-election to the Gage County Board of Supervisors. He was first elected two years ago by a big plurality.—R. R. J.

Verdon, Neb.—The Continental Grain Co. of Kansas City has completed the installation of a dust collecting system in its elevator at this station. The equipment and installation was furnished by Mr. E. C. Overmiller.

Turlington (Dunbar p. o.), Neb.—The A. B. Wilson Grain Co. is demolishing its elevator at Turlington Siding on the Burlington Railroad. It has been kept open only occasionally the past few years. The structure is 30 years old.—R. R. J.

Lincoln, Neb.—Officers and directors of the Lincoln Grain Exchange were re-elected. James M. Hammond is pres.; W. S. Whitten, sec'y-treas.; W. T. Barstow, vice-pres.; these officers, with John M. Paul, comprise the exchange directorate.

Wilber, Neb.—D. H. McClenahan, referee in bankruptcy, has confirmed sale of the Wilber Mills to the Superior Milling Co. of Superior, Neb., and the DeWitt Mills to E. C. Jewell of DeWitt, Neb. Both mills manufacture feeds and flour.—R. R. J.

Gordon, Neb.—Mgr. F. M. Roth of the Farmers Co-op Grain Co. was host to several hundred persons at the annual "Pancake Feed" Jan. 24. The Gooch Milling Co. was among several companies co-operating with the Farmers Co-op. on the occasion.

Miford, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Elvt. Ass'n entertained over 200 farmers and local business men at the annual luncheon meeting Jan. 15. W. B. Stolz, president of the ass'n, acted as toastmaster. An interesting program was presented and election of officers was held.

Brainard, Neb.—The Farmers Terminal Elvt. Co. of Omaha recently sold its local grain and lumber business and property to the Atlas Lumber Co. of Omaha. Stanley Racek has assumed charge of the business temporarily for the new owners. Al Misek was manager here for the Farmers Terminal Elvt. Co., assisted by Louis Mitera. Mr. Misek will move to Chapman, where he owns and operates a river bottom stock farm.

NEW ENGLAND

Pittsfield, Mass.—The Farm Service Co., a division of General Mills, Inc., has leased the H. B. and H. M. Parks grist mill on Maple St.

Boston, Mass.—W. M. Anderson, sales manager for the New England By-Products Corp., who formerly was located at Philadelphia, Pa., since Jan. 1 has had his headquarters here.

Lawrence, Mass.—Frank G. Peterson, well known to New England feed trade, is in charge of the sales department of the H. K. Webster Co., assuming his duties Jan. 1. Mr. Peterson has been associated with the grain business since 1910, starting his career with the J. Cushing Co., Fitchburg, Mass. He became general manager of the Farm Service Stores in New England when the Cushing chain was acquired by General Mills, Inc., in 1929, continuing in that capacity until 1940.

NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—The Henry D. McCord Corp. has been organized, to deal in grain, produce, etc. Capitalized at \$20,000.

Syracuse, N. Y.—The New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n held its one-day winter meeting on Jan. 23 at the Onondaga Hotel.

Pen Yan, N. Y.—Among plants that increased their storage capacity during the past year is the Birkett Mills, where four concrete storage bins were added. Storage capacity now is 50,000 bus.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Supreme Court Justice Alonzo G. Hinkley reserved decision on two plans for reorganization of the Marine Elvt. Co. The Marine Trust Co., as trustee for the bondholders, has a pending action to foreclose a trust mortgage securing a bond issue. The elevator has continued to operate under George A. Keller as receiver. Charles P. Penney, attorney for a group of bondholders, opposed any plan giving control temporarily or permanently to the Marine Elevator, its stockholders or former management.—G. E. T.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Charles Sherry, 28, was killed, and Thomas Looby, 33, and Girard Pickert, 32, were taken to hospital suffering from injuries received when they were buried under falling 100-lb. sacks of flour at the G. L. F. Mills plant the morning of Jan. 16. The men were working between two large piles of sacked flour checking out bran feed to truck drivers when the accident occurred. Forty other employees under the direction of W. H. Nease, plant superintendent, worked frantically lifting and passing the heavy sacks to uncover the trapped men. Sherry died enroute to hospital. Injuries of the other men were reported not serious.—G. E. T.

NORTH DAKOTA

Minto, N. D.—The Grain Growers Co-operative recently installed a Steinlite Moisture Meter.

Niagara, N. D.—The Niagara Elvt. Co. sustained a small loss at its elevator on Jan. 13, from high winds.

Minot, N. D.—Richard Schum recently resigned as assistant manager of the Russell-Miller Milling Co.'s local plant and has been succeeded by C. P. Ferguson, formerly assistant manager of the company's branch at Mandan.

Portal, N. D.—D. K. Hawbaker, by construction of grain bins at the elevator and on his residence property, from old timbers salvaged from buildings he purchased and razed, has increased his grain storage capacity to 40,000 bus. during the past year.

Minot, N. D.—Purchase of the three-story brick structure formerly occupied by Griggs, Cooper & Co., by the Farmers Union Poultry & Supply Co. was announced by Lawrence Joyce, manager. The building, 140x45 ft., has a full basement. The ass'n will handle feed, seed, flour, twine, poultry and Dakota Maid products.

Fargo, N. D.—The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota will hold its annual convention here Feb. 3, 4 and 5. An excellent program of speakers, whose subjects will be of especial interest and value to the grain trade, has been arranged. Members are urged to come with the intention of taking active part in the convention proceedings.

OHIO

Liberty Center, O.—The Liberty Center Grain & Stock Co. has installed a new hammer mill.

Oak Harbor, O.—The Ottawa County Co-operative recently installed a Steinlite Moisture Meter.

Kettlersville, O.—The Kettlersville Grain Co. recently installed a new Steinlite Moisture Meter.

Toledo, O.—Arthur W. Bunce, 84, retired, former grain man with the old Pad-dock-Hodge Co., died Jan. 5.

Toledo, O.—The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Ohio will hold its annual convention Feb. 23 and 24 at the Secor Hotel.

Leipsic, O.—The Moorhead Elevator recently installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, ton capacity with motor drive.

Marysville, O.—O. M. Scott & Sons, recently installed two large bucket elevators, a grader with motor and roller chain drive, furnished thru the Sidney Grain Mach'y. Co.

Pemberville, O.—The Pemberville Elvt. Ass'n recently installed a cleaner, drag with drive, dust collector, and two bucket elevators with motors and drives, all equipment furnished by the Sidney Grain Mach. Co.

Glandorf, O.—Edwin Meyer and Arthur Inkrott have purchased the Glandorf feed mill from Clarence Kohls and will operate under the name of the Glandorf Milling Co. A complete stock of feeds will be carried and feed grinding and mixing of all kinds will be done.

Springfield, O.—Fire of undetermined origin Jan. 15, destroyed the Union National Mill plant and contents. W. J. McDonald, manager, placed the loss at \$250,000. Of that amount it was estimated \$125,000 was in grain. The fire started on the second floor of the four-story structure, near electric motors.

Toledo, O.—Anthony J. Salak, wire operator and manager of the local office of Thomson & McKinnon, has enlisted in the Signal Corps of the Navy. Mr. Salak reported to the Detroit headquarters Jan. 17, for his assignment. Taking over Mr. Salak's duty is Martin W. Murphy, who retired from the same post several months ago.

Dayton, O.—The Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n is planning a program of unusual interest to its members and the grain trade in general for its annual convention at the Biltmore Hotel June 8-9. Members are urged to contact either the sec'y or some member of the program com'te offering any suggestions on subjects of interest to be discussed at the session. The regular banquet is scheduled for the evening of June 8. The program com'te is made up of Elton Kile, Kileville, O., chairman; G. E. O'Brien, Greenville, O., F. E. Watkins, Cleveland, O. W. W. Cummings is sec'y.

Alger, O.—E. E. McConnell, owner and operator of the McGuffey Elvt. Co., elevators here and at Blanchard Station, recently was elected president of the Alger Savings Bank. In addition to his elevator and bank duties, Mr. McConnell also works a 185-acre farm. He writes that he does not contemplate rebuilding his elevator at McGuffey that recently burned, on account of prospective difficulties in securing materials and labor. Mr. McConnell's son, Wright, is out of the army Air Service, he advises, and now is with C.A.A. Senior Air Carrier Inspector, in charge of Cheyenne, Wyo. district. He is living in Cheyenne and likes it very much.

OKLAHOMA

Ardmore, Okla.—A dust control system recently was installed in the grain elevator of the Ardmore Milling Co.

Quinlan, Okla.—The Supreme Court of Oklahoma has vacated the award of workmen's compensation to Lewis W. Gardner, an employee of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, who was seriously burned Apr. 1, 1938, when he lighted a fire with kerosene in the feed store.

Muskogee, Okla.—With the dismissal of charges booked against three men allegedly as result of violence in the picket lines of the Muskogee Mill & Elvt. Co. plant Dec. 31, and the removal of pickets that week who have been picketing the plant since Nov. 18, it is believed a complete settlement of the mill and elevator row will follow.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Yakima, Wash.—Notice of final dissolution of Valley Four Mills, Inc., has been filed.

Athena, Ore.—The Preston-Shaffer flour mill, which was temporarily closed for repairs again is in operation.—F. K. H.

Opportunity, Wash.—Opportunity Grain & Feed Co. has succeeded the Glerup Grain & Feed Co. at Sprague and Pines. Fred E. Davis and B. H. Flett are the proprietors.

Eltopia, Wash.—Work has been started on the 50,000-bu. capacity elevator on the foundation of the one that was destroyed by fire last year. Kenneth Owsley is the owner.—F. K. H.

Eltopia, Wash.—Ezra and Tom Thompson have let contract to J. R. Hanson for construction of a 26,000-bu. frame crib elevator to be built early next spring. The elevator will be for private use only.

Central Ferry, Wash.—L. F. Hopkins, local manager of Centennial Mills is making preliminary plans for the building of large bulk grain bins adjacent to the Central Ferry warehouse, now the property of Centennial Mills.

Pasco, Wash.—The Continental Grain Co. is installing a new grain cleaning machine at its local elevator, for the service of those storing grain. The conveyor belt from the elevator to the dock is ready for installation also.

Port Angeles, Wash.—Minor damage was done to the Black Ball ferry dock and the foundation of the Clallam Grain Co. buildings by three log booms that went adrift Dec. 31, doing considerable damage along Port Angeles waterfront.

Odessa, Wash.—A. R. Mead, 84, for many years manager of the White-Dulaney Grain Co. in the Odessa area, and one of the founders of the Marcellus Trading Co., died at Long Beach, Cal., recently, where he had resided for the last 20 years.

Salem, Ore.—The state board of agriculture has adopted a motion by Armand Perkins, Haines, Ore., that necessary increases in grain inspection fees be made provided a uniform increase in such fees can be agreed upon for both Oregon and Washington.—F. K. H.

Scio, Ore.—J. D. Densmore, who owns the Scio Mill & Elevator Co., has obtained a permit from the city to add a new building to be 40x170 ft. Feeding turkeys is one of the big enterprises of the Scio group. Each year feed is furnished by the mill to growers of close to 75,000 turkeys.—C. C. J.

Seattle, Wash.—J. S. King, known to the grain trade here, in Portland and other coast cities, died here Dec. 19 after several years of ill health. Mr. King had been active in the export and brokerage business in Seattle and California during the 1920's and 30's until ill health forced his retirement.

Palouse, Wash.—H. C. Knoke Co. of Chicago purchased the buildings and machinery of the C. B. Pyle Co., processors of dried peas. The plant will be operated by the H. C. Knoke Co. of Washington, with William G. McCrory of Palouse as vice-pres. and manager. Mr. McCrory formerly was associated with the C. B. Pyle Co. The plant will process both whole and split peas and will handle feeds. The H. C. Knoke Co. formerly owned the Spokane Seed Co. at Spokane.

Seattle, Wash.—The Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n will hold its annual convention here Feb. 23, headquarters at the New Washington Hotel. Karl Von Normann is chairman of the com'tee in charge. Serving with him are A. J. McFarlan, first vice-chairman; Charles Stevens, second vice-chairman; and Al Anderson, Harold Bogan, Chet Burdick, Bill Gee, Ralph Johnstone, Frank Lightfoot, O. J. Metzler, Arthur Pittack, Charles Sully, Clay Whybark and John Wilson, com'tee members.

Nez Perce, Ida.—Fire of undetermined origin destroyed the Nezperce Milling Co.'s plant recently. Arthur Paulsen, owner, stated he will rebuild the plant if the necessary machinery and equipment can be secured. The plant formerly was known as the Community Mill.

Portland, Ore.—Six new directors were elected for the Portland Merchants Exchange Jan. 20. They include D. B. Long, Pillsbury Flour Mills; S. E. Mikkelsen, Leval & Co., Fred Donert, North Pacific Grain Growers; A. J. Chalmers, States Steamship Co.; E. S. Coats, Waterfront Employers of Portland; F. J. Sullivan, W. J. Jones, Stevedores. Hold-over directors, elected last year for a two-year term are Captain J. A. Hazelwood, G. C. Keeney, V. A. Friscoll, Clyde Raabe, Floyd Roberts and L. E. Cable.—F. K. H.

Portland, Ore.—The assessment date has been changed from March 1 to Jan. 1, and in the change the following clause was attached, section 110-348, O.C.L.A., whereby the grain, seed and feed industries of Oregon receive benefits: "Section 110-348. All personal property not exempt from taxation shall be assessed at its true cash value as of Jan. 1, at the hour of 1 o'clock a. m.; provided, that where any such assessment covers grain, hay, fruit, vegetables, nuts, hops, wool or fish, or any processed product thereof in the hands of a farmer, producer, or of a processor, while being transported to or held in storage in a public or private warehouse, the assessor shall cancel such assessment in whole or proportionate part on receipt of sufficient documentary proof that the personal property so assessed actually was sold and transported or shipped to another point on or before April 30 of the year of assessment; and provided further, that similar cancellation of assessment shall apply to livestock on feed and shipped for slaughter to a point either within or without this state on or before April 30 of the year of assessment. No such cancellation shall be made unless such proof be furnished to the assessor on or before May 15 of such year."

PENNSYLVANIA

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Fire on Jan. 8 in a wooden drier of the Soya Bean Fellowship at the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, caused damage estimated at \$3,000.

Harrisburg, Pa.—McMillen Feed Mills, division of Central Soya Co., Inc., has purchased the local feed mixing plant of Old Fort Mills, Inc. Additional equipment will be installed and grain storage added.

Fryburg, Pa.—When fire broke out in the Fryburg Roller Mill recently, while fire departments from Clarion & Knox were summoned, employees and volunteer firemen doused the flames with buttermilk from large containers from the nearby Fryburg Creamery, and had the fire out before the firemen arrived. A heating plant had set fire to the mill floor, the blaze discovered just as the plant was being closed for the night.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Carl D. Bevis retired as president and general manager of Sea Board Supply Co., Inc., on Jan. 1, and has been succeeded by Carl A. Sandell, former head of the operating department. Mr. Bevis will retain his financial interest in the company altho retiring from active management, and will remain on the board of directors. He will spend much of his time on his farms at Crisfield, Md., where the company plans extensive research work.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Eureka, S. D.—John Keim, 78, operator of the Eureka Flour, Feed & Grain Co. for many years, died recently.

Hartford, S. D.—George Mahl was re-appointed manager of the Farmers Elevator at the recent annual meeting.

Tripp, S. D.—Art Brietkreutz is getting acquainted with the duties of assistant at the Farmers Elevator. Herbert Freitag, who has been second man, will be called into service soon.

Tabor, S. D.—Jos. G. Vaith, local elevator operator, recently underwent a check-up at the Rochester, Minn., clinic. During his absence George Noll was in charge of the Vaith elevator.

Waubay, S. D.—Fire destroyed the old Farmers elevator Jan. 12, together with 12,000 bu. of grain owned by the Bagley Elevator Co. and the Pacific Grain Co. An investigation is underway.—F. E.

Canistota, S. D.—Arno Faber has taken over the management of the J. J. Mullaney & Co. elevator succeeding the late John F. Muehl. Mr. Faber formerly was assistant at the Canistota Grain Co. elevator.

Lennox, S. D.—Don Nagel has resumed his duties at the Farmers Commodity Exchange after spending two months at Rutland where he had charge of an elevator during the illness of the local manager.

Watertown, S. D.—The annual Northeastern South Dakota Crop Show will be held here Feb. 4-5. The Watertown Farm Managers Ass'n is one of the sponsors. The Chamber of Commerce and the extension service are assisting in making arrangements for the show.

SOUTHEAST

High Point, N. C.—The W. A. Davis Milling Co. has installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, ton capacity with motor drive.

Birmingham, Ala.—Robert K. McClelland and Harris A. Lamb have formed the McClelland-Lamb Co., successors to the McClelland Feed & Salt Co.

Broadway, Va.—The Mutual Feed Co., Inc., H. M. Turner, pres., has increased its maximum authorized capital stock from \$40,000 to \$100,000 according to an amendment to its charter recently filed.

Baltimore, Md.—Charles J. Landers, 79, senior partner in C. J. Landers & Co., grain and feed dealers, engaged in the business since 1888, died at his home Jan. 21 after a brief illness following a heart attack.

Montgomery, Ala.—Brunson Milling Co., Tallahassee, Ala., has purchased the Alabama Feed, Fertilizer & Gin Co., operated formerly by the late John A. Sellers. The plant will be remodeled and new machinery installed. It is expected to have it in operation about Feb. 15.

Leesville, Va.—The Leesville Milling Co. plant was destroyed by fire early Dec. 29. The flour and corn meal plant was owned and operated by E. G. Owen. The mill had recently been changed from a water power operated plant by installation of electric units. A quantity of grain and flour stored in the structure burned. Intruders are believed to have started the blaze.

Brunson, S. C.—The Coastal Farmers Cooperative at its recent annual meeting held here voted to undertake the erection of an hundred barrel capacity wheat mill. A com'tee of R. H. Sams, Allendale; W. E. Myrick, Sycamore; L. S. Long, Brunson; G. E. Cone, Brunson; L. E. Mole, Brunson, and T. H. Evans, Mamberg, was appointed to purchase machinery. The plant will be erected on a site donated by a citizen and the town of Brunson jointly, and it is hoped to have it ready for operation in time for the next wheat crop.

TENNESSEE

Mooresburg, Tenn.—Mooresburg Mills, operated by G. C. Woods, opened for business early in January. Flour, meal and feed will be ground at the mill.

Sparta, Tenn.—J. H. Eagle, 82, retired wholesale grain and feed dealer, died Jan. 15 at the home of his son in Nashville, Tenn. He had been in declining health for some time.

Memphis, Tenn.—W. G. Battaile, 52, local branch manager of Zimmerman, Alderson Carr Co., cottonseed products brokers, was stricken while at his desk Jan. 19, and died two hours later at a local hospital. He had been with the firm since 1922.

Memphis, Tenn.—At the Merchants Exchange election Jan. 10 the following were named directors: J. S. Buxton, S. F. Clark, J. S. Harpster, E. T. Lindsey, L. B. Lovitt, M. L. McGeorge, C. P. Reid, Grider Wiggs. Ferd Heckle of Heckle Bros., was elected vice-pres. without opposition. As was reported in the last issue of the Journals, Harry B. McCoy of Humphreys-Godwin Co., was elected president.

TEXAS

Austin, Tex.—The Home Mix Feed Co. installed a Kelly Duplex Ear Corn Crusher and Feeder.

Georgetown, Tex.—The Excell Feed Co., owned by Oscar King, R. D. Fletcher and B. H. Aderhold, has opened a mill for custom feed grinding and mixing. Ear corn also will be bought at the mill.

Slaton, Tex.—The name of the Plains Grain & Heads Handling Co. has been changed to Ray C. Ayers & Son. Henry Eidson, formerly connected with the Temple Grain & Hay Co., Ft. Worth, now is associated with Ray C. Ayers Grain Co.

Dallas, Tex.—Wiley Akins, general manager of the Burrus Feed Mills, was elected president of the Dallas Grain Exchange at the annual election Jan. 9. J. R. Brown of the Stanton-Tilton Milling Co. was chosen vice-pres.; Homer Rogers, sec'y-treas. New directors elected were Jack P. Burrus, R. T. Copher, A. J. Biggio, J. Carey Crouch, W. A. Howard, A. J. Gleason and Louis Holder.

UTAH

Coalville, Utah.—The North Summit Feed Co-operative has been organized and plans move forward for construction of a feed plant after a desirable location has been secured.

Heber, Utah.—A large capacity hammer mill and ton feed mixer have been installed at the Anderson Implement & Hardware Co. warehouse. The firm has been selected as the Purina dealer in this territory.

WISCONSIN

Madison, Wis.—The elevator and stock of the Hoffman Feed Co., Inc., were damaged by fire Jan. 10.

Knowles, Wis.—Knowles Produce & Trading Co. installed a Kelly Duplex Ear Corn Crusher and Feeder.

Sun Prairie, Wis.—The Sun Prairie Elevator has installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, ton capacity with motor drive.

Glenwood City, Wis.—Glenwood City Mill & Elevator Co. installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, ton capacity with motor drive.

Superior, Wis.—Lester Francis Otter, 47, a grain clerk for the Gt. Northern Railroad, died Jan. 12.

Cambridge, Wis.—A. D. Prescott has purchased the old Keyes mill and is remodeling it for operation as a grist mill and distribution center for feeds.—H. C. B.

Grantsburg, Wis.—The Equity Co-operative feed mill was damaged recently from a chimney blaze. Prompt action by firemen prevented a heavy loss.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Members of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange have donated \$22.75 toward Milwaukee's Victory Book campaign, which seeks reading material for soldiers, sailors and marines.—H. C. B.

Milwaukee, Wis.—John F. Stratton, president of the Gudmundsen-Stratton Laboratories, Inc., and sec'y of the Stratton Grain Co., has been appointed wing adjutant of Wisconsin's civil air patrol. Mr. Stratton, who is a member of the National Aeronautic Ass'n and the Private Flyers Ass'n, learned to fly in 1930.

Janesville, Wis.—Word has been received from the war department of the death "in action in the Philippines" of Capt. Walter H. Write, 37, commanding officer of Company A, 192nd Tank Battalion, who was reported killed Dec. 24. Capt. Write had been in partnership in the Arcade Feed Store here with Ernie Westendorf.—H. C. B.

Superior, Wis.—S. M. Archer, pres. of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., lessee, has announced that plans are being considered for a new 3,000,000 to 6,000,000-bu elevator to be built by the Great Northern Ry. Co. to replace that destroyed by explosion and fire Jan. 12. Mr. Archer stated engineers had been working on building increased storage for some time. They had considered wrecking the elevator that was destroyed, but decided against it because in spite of its 54 years it was in good shape. The new elevator would be built on the site of the wrecked structure and plans are now being changed by McKenzie-Hague Co. to that end. Underwriters have started salvaging operations of the damaged and burnt grain at Elevator X. The job was turned over to a Twin Cities firm which started loading smoking grain into gondola cars for shipment to industrial centers. The grain will be sold and used as animal and poultry feed.



Roy Wakefield, Waterman, Ill.
An International Chess Player

Woodland, Wis.—Frank F. Becker, 41, sec'y and manager of the Woodland Lumber & Grain Co., was instantly killed Jan. 18 when the automobile he was driving collided with a truck at highways 60 and 67 near Neosho Corners in Dodge County. Mr. Becker was a former sec'y of the Wisconsin Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Superior, Wis.—Peter Skamser, chairman of the Wisconsin Grain & Warehouse Commission, has been reappointed to the commission by Gov. Julius P. Heil, the appointment expiring February, 1945. Mr. Skamser was appointed three years ago to fill the unexpired term of the late L. R. Dauplaise. Other board members are E. W. Richardson, Ladysmith, vice-chairman, and Clarence Grace, sec'y-treas.

Kansas City, Mo.—"The action of the elevators and others here is extremely commendable and shows the co-operation between various branches of the trade and the willingness to aid each other. We also are grateful for the consideration given us by the Commodity Credit Corporation. Use of our facilities will put the grain through normal market channels and every branch of the trade will be utilized. Again the importance of the commission man in normal market operations has been recognized."—Edmund Marshall, pres. Commission Merchants Ass'n.

Roy Wakefield at Waterman, Ill.

Sixty-six year old Roy Wakefield has run the Wakefield Grain Co.'s 15,000 bu. cribbed elevator, and a seed elevator of the same capacity for the last 36 years. He took over active management from his uncle, G. W. Wakefield, who started in the grain business at Waterman in 1871, when a grain house consisted of a flat warehouse and a scoop shovel. Roy Wakefield has a hobby. His hobby is chess.

Mr. Wakefield has a five-foot shelf of books on chess and can tell you practically every move explained in them. Nearly a quarter of a century ago he began to run out of local talent that could match his ability to play the old army game, and sought new fields to conquer. Twenty-one years ago he started to play chess by correspondence, carrying on games with enthusiastic chess players all over the world.

"The average game by correspondence," says Mr. Wakefield, "runs from four months to a year, depending upon the location of the players. For example, if I am playing with someone on the Pacific Coast it naturally takes longer because of the time required for correspondence to travel.

"Playing with someone in a distant foreign country takes still longer. I have played with players in Wales, New Zealand, and Australia. A move with a player in England requires two weeks for an interchange of moves by correspondence; a move with a player in Australia or New Zealand requires a full month.

"Sixty-five games is the greatest number I have had going at one time. This is not really very many. There is a player in California who holds the record. He has carried as many as 600 games at one time."

Mr. Wakefield says correspondence playing consists of setting up a chess board, studying the moves on both sides, marking the next move on a penny post card, addressing it to the proper party and dropping it in the mail.

Mr. Wakefield is director of the Illinois Correspondence Chess Ass'n, which he has headed for the last 11 years. This organization, next to the oldest one of its kind in the country, was started by Dr. W. D. Robbins in 1911. Definite rules are laid down for playing the game by correspondence, and a move, once made, may not be recalled.

It takes a long-headed fellow to play a top-flight game of chess. Incidentally the same quality makes a good grain man; and Mr. Wakefield knows his corn, oats, and soybeans.

Weeds

A weed's a flower gone astray,
Methinks that in some bygone day
It bloomed in garden fair
And I've a thot, if we'd but give
It love and tender care
Its wondrous beauty and perfume,
The glory of its perfect bloom
Again would fill the air.

So 'tis with man we judge as bad,
I sometimes think had he but had
An outstretched hand to touch
He might have found new grip on life
To succor him in time of strife
And man of worth and power—he'd be
Had we but helped—just you and me.

Buy Motor Vehicle Stamps

The Federal Use Tax on motor vehicles of all types is due not later than Feb. 1, 1942. Collection of this tax by the Bureau of Internal Revenue will be thru sale of special revenue stamps procurable at local post offices and branches. These stamps must be displayed on the windshields of all motor vehicles beginning Feb. 1.

Since the tax is levied on a fiscal year basis, the first collection will be for \$2.09 covering a period from Feb. 1 to the end of June, 1942. At the end of this period, a second payment of \$5 for the next full fiscal year, ending in 1943, will be due July 1, 1942.

Insect Damage Expected in 1942

The sweet clover weevil, a new insect pest in Illinois, is expected to cause losses over the northern two-thirds of Illinois in 1942. The grape colaspis threatens to do more damage in 1942 than in 1941. Moderate chinch-bug damage in scattered areas is probable. The European corn borer, now found in 43 Illinois counties, may cause slight damage to sweet corn but will cause no serious damage to field corn. Some increased damage from white grubs is expected. There will be more stored-grain insects in 1942 than in 1941. The codling-moth carryover is one of the largest on record.

Orders for insecticides should be placed as far in advance as possible. Altho all insecticides used to protect foods during production and storage have been given high priority rating, this does not insure their availability when needed.—H. P. Rusk, University of Illinois, College of Agriculture.

Priority of Insecticides

The O.P.M. priorities division, has issued preference rating order No. P-87.

(4) "Insecticides, Germicides, and Fungicides" means chemicals or mixtures of the same to be used for the following purposes, provided the same are connected with the production of food:

(i) Spraying, dipping, dusting, or fumigating domestic animals, seeds, tubers and bulbs, growing plants, stored products, and buildings for the purpose of controlling destructive insects, fungi, and bacteria.

Preference rating A-10 is hereby assigned:

- (1) To deliveries to the Producer by his Suppliers of those quantities and kinds of Material which may be specifically authorized for rating by the Director of Priorities from time to time on Form PD-82.
- (2) To deliveries to any Supplier, of Material which will ultimately be delivered by him or another Supplier to the Producer under the rating assigned above, or will be physically incorporated into Material which will be so delivered; or which will be used, within the limitations of paragraph below hereof, to replace in such Supplier's inventory Material so delivered.
- (i) No Supplier may apply the rating to obtain Material in greater quantities or on earlier dates than required to enable him to make a rated delivery on schedule or to replace in his inventory Material so delivered. If he has an inventory of such Material, he shall not be deemed to require such Material if he can make his rated delivery and retain a practicable working minimum inventory.

Certificate of Non-Reimbursement

A report on a recent ruling by the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, Under Sec'y of War and Under Sec'y of the Navy, states that a Certificate of Non-Reimbursement is not required in connection with contracts with the Department of Agriculture. It was previously necessary to secure such certificates in order to obtain a Certificate of Necessity. Instructions as to the information to be given in such applications may be obtained from the Office of the Under Secretary of War, Tax Amortization Section, Washington, D. C.

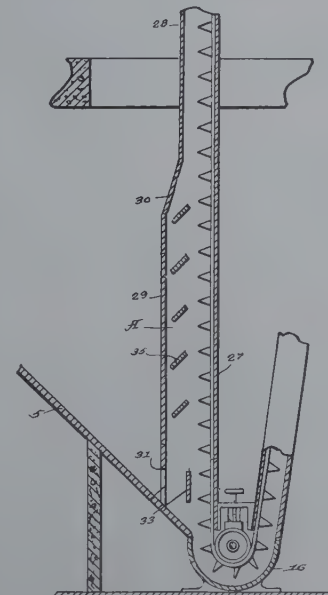
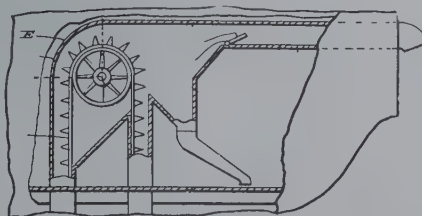
Grain firms have the privilege of depreciating their costs of emergency storage facilities over a 60-month period, for which purpose a certificate of necessity is required.

Exemption for Flat Warehousing of Grain Stands

Petition for review of a seasonal exemption from the 40 hour week for the flat warehousing of grain and other agricultural commodities has been denied. The exemption will become effective immediately.

Announcement was made by Baird Snyder, Acting Administrator, Wage and Hour Division, U. S. Department of Labor. The petitions were filed by the California Industrial Union Council, the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, Local 17 (C.I.O.), and the General Teamsters' and Warehousemen's Union No. 137 (A. F. of L.).

After a public hearing held June 2, 1941 at San Francisco, the presiding officer determined that the flat warehousing of grain, including rice, in the states of California, Washington, Oregon and Idaho is of a seasonal nature and



Elevator Leg and Pneumatic Cleaner Combined

thereby exempt from the 40 hour week for 14 weeks a year. The petition asked the Administrator to review this determination.

Elevator Leg and Pneumatic Cleaner Combined

Louis Delivuk has been granted letters patent No. 2,246,723 on a combined elevator and pneumatic grain cleaner in which the dust is separated from the grain in the lower part of the leg and the dust from the leg by an additional outlet from the elevator head.

Near its lower portion the leg is enlarged in cross-section to form what the inventor terms an excess grain or pre-cleaning chamber. This enlargement is effected, as shown, by spacing the front wall, 29, of said chamber a greater distance from the back wall, 27, as compared with the normal or remainder of the front wall, 28, above said chamber, said wall, 29, sloping toward and joining the front wall, 28, as indicated at 30. The lower end of back wall, 27, junctures with the egress side of boot, 16, as shown, but said front wall, 29, terminates at 31 above the pit wall, 5, to form an ingress opening, 32, which is the full width of leg. The side walls of the pit converge so that the terminal of the pit is the same size as said ingress opening, 32, as will now be clear. It may also be stated that the width of leg is uniformly the same throughout the length of said leg, inclusive of the pre-cleaning chamber to use the normal width belt and bucket.

A vertical baffle, 33, prevents chokes. Above baffle, 33, the chamber, A, is provided with a series of grain guiding and scattering devices which, in the drawings, are in the form of baffles, and as all are identical in form and function they will be given the same reference numerals.

These guiding baffles are indicated at 35 and are shown inclined downwardly from the buckets, toward the front wall, 29, and the upper edges are in free clearance relation to the tip ends of the buckets while the lower edges are in clearance relation from the inside of front wall, 29, the clearance last named being less than the first named clearance. Said baffles, 35, may be anchored to the side walls of leg in any desired manner.

As there is always an excess of grain resulting from over-filled buckets, some grain will, because of the usual agitation of the rapidly ascending belt, fall onto or be discharged against the upper faces of said baffles, 35, and such grain will be guided and discharged toward and will fall along the inside of wall, 29, down into space B and onto the flow of ingressing grain. However, all of this excess grain will be subject to the high pressure current of air in chamber, A, and thruout the length of leg whereby the dust and chaff will be carried upwardly in said leg. Of course a most effective and major part of the pre-cleaning will be achieved in the chamber, A.

At E in the elevator head increasing enlargement affords an accelerated centrifugal escape action on the dust laden air due to movement of the buckets and greatly facilitates an efficient escape of the dust laden air and also serves as perfectly to separate the same from the grain at the discharge terminal in the spout house.

The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture issued 16 new publications during the month of December, one telling "how a woman can save money and make or remodel coats at home," tho what this has to do with agriculture is not explained.

The development of equipment for producing combustible gases from corn cobs for use on farms or small rural communities as a source of heat, light and power, is one of the projects of the four research laboratories established in 1941.

Field Seeds

Avoca, Ia.—Nels A. Jorgensen and his son, Robert, have opened a seed and feed store.

Seattle, Wash.—The Chas. H. Lilly Co. is making some improvements in its elevating facilities.

San Jose, Ill.—The Kelly Seed Co. has installed two ring graders, making six in use grading seed corn.

Nebraska City, Neb.—A seed store will be opened here with Keith May as manager, by the Earl E. May Seed Co.

Louisville, Ky.—The annual meeting of the Kentucky Seed Dealers Ass'n was held Jan. 16 at the Kentucky Hotel.

Washington, Ia.—The Earl E. May Seed Co. of Shenandoah, will open a seed store about Feb. 1, in the Blair building.

Reinbeck, Ia.—A 1-story reinforced concrete and frame warehouse is being erected for seed storage by the Pioneer Hi-Bred Corn Co.

Springfield, Ill.—The Sweet & Canterbury Seed Co. has been incorporated with \$20,000 capital stock by H. D. Sweet, and M. D. Canterbury.

Oelwein, Ia.—The Pioneer Hi-Bred Corn Co. has let contract to Gethmann Construction Co. for a seed corn processing plant to cost \$25,000.

Bryan, Tex.—Bassett Orr has taken over the management of the Bryan Feed & Seed Co. after buying the interest of Manager C. L. Beason.

Malvern, O.—Chas. S. Lothamer, for many years engaged in the seed and milling business and proprietor of the Welco Cereal Co., died recently.

Fresno, Cal.—The Grange Co., of Modesto, operating several branch stores, has opened one here with Frank Lang as manager, in a new building 50x80 ft., to handle seeds and feeds.

Winnipeg, Man.—Ajax and Exeter, two new varieties of rust-resistant oats, are being distributed to registered growers for increase, and will be available for general distribution in the spring of 1943.

Hector, Minn.—The Brookfield Seed Co. has moved into its new building, 50x200 ft., with office, and storage room for 40,000 bus. of seed in the warehouse section. W. E. and Ben Tomlinson own the business.

New York, N. Y.—This city was chosen for the 1942 convention of the American Seed Trade Ass'n by the executive committee at its meeting at Chicago Jan. 18. The time is June 22, 23, 24, and the place Hotel Pennsylvania.

Corvallis, Ore.—The Oregon Seed Growers, meeting Jan. 16, in annual convention, were told by E. L. Deal of Washington, D. C. representing the A.A.A. southern division, that the A.A.A. would look to Oregon for much of the seeds for legumes and rye grasses, for the long time goal of cover crops on 15,000,000 acres in the South.—F.K.H.

Seedsmen are greatly concerned over getting sufficient bags for properly sacking their offerings. Edward J. Funk & Sons expect to use cotton bags in the immediate future for Hoosier-Crost hybrid seed corn. Hybrid seed corn producers received a boon in the U. S. D. A.'s request to farmers to increase their corn acreage 10% to supply plenty of feed for livestock.

Walla Walla, Wash.—In Walla Walla County during 1939 there were 22 farms reported growing alfalfa seed with an acreage of 252 and a production of 517 bushels. In the past two years the acreage has been doubled and likewise the production.—F.K.H.

Norfolk, Neb.—Patrick E. Carberry died Jan. 11 of heart trouble, aged 55 years. He established the Carberry Seed Co. 29 years ago, and a branch at Columbus in 1936, managed by his son, Patrick, Jr. He is survived by two other sons, Jack and Joseph, and two daughters.

St. Paul, Minn.—For their outstanding service in behalf of Minnesota crops, Charles F. Nelson of Northfield, John A. Nelson of Maynard, and Adolph Skyberg of Fisher were named premier seed growers at a joint meeting of the Minnesota and Northwest Crop Improvement Associations.

Walla Walla, Wash.—A new hybrid wheat obtained by crossing turkey red and federation out yielded all other varieties grown in eight outlying cereal nurseries in Wasco, Sherman, Jefferson and Gilliam Counties in 1941, according to M. M. Oveson, superintendent of the Moro branch experiment station. This is one of several new and promising hybrids that are being tested in an effort to improve Oregon's wheat. Most sought characteristics now are smut-resistance and good milling quality, combined with high yield.—F.K.H.

Little Rock, Ark.—Merchants who deal with unknown seed truckers should exercise extreme caution. By all means they should secure a bill of sale on any seed which they may buy from truckers. On the bill of sale should be noted the trucker's name and address and his truck license number, as well as the variety and amount of seed purchased. The merchant should be sure that an Arkansas permit tag is attached to each bag, and that the permit tag is completely filled out to show each item of the analysis.—Paul Millar, chief inspector Arkansas Plant Board.

Winnipeg, Man.—An authoritative agricultural organization in Alberta, that has the respect of all, has recommended to the Dominion minister of agriculture that the license for Golden Ball durum wheat shall be revoked. If this is done it means that no one would be permitted to advertise, or to offer for sale, or to sell, or to have in their possession for sale, for the purpose of seedling in Canada, any Golden Ball durum wheat. This in turn, of course, would quickly eliminate the variety from production and use. Golden Ball is a low quality durum wheat, and makes the poorest kind of macaroni.—H.G.L. Strange of Searle Grain Co.

Lincoln, Neb.—The appointment of a 9-man committee to work with the Nebraska Grain Improvement Committee for better barley in Nebraska was announced Jan. 17. Members of the committee are Prof. K. S. Quisenberry of the university of Nebraska college of agriculture; Harry R. Clark, chief inspector for the Omaha Grain Exchange; Albert Watson, farmer near Wayne; Dr. Jess Livingston, plant pathologist at the university agriculture college; R. E. Miller, Omaha grain dealer; Eric Kneer, agriculture chemist at the agriculture college; L. H. Whitehead, farmer near Alma; E. F. Frolix, entomologist at the agriculture college, and Bernie Holmquist, Omaha grain dealer.

Cleveland, O.—Walter E. Cook, who engaged in the seed business in 1908, died Dec. 30, after an illness of ten days from cerebral hemorrhage. He was president of Walter E. Cook, Inc. His widow and his son, Captain Earl F. Cook, survive him.

Colfax, Wash.—S. F. Reif has asked the court for an accounting of the partnership with J. T. LaFollette during 1940 and 1941 under the name of Colfax Mustard Seed Co., claiming that 25,000 bus. of mustard seed is due him by agreement and that he was to share equally in the profits for his services.

Lincoln, Neb.—Seed of late maturing sorghums was damaged by late rains and damp weather. Even many of the bright and fine looking samples tested in the laboratory proved to germinate less than 50 per cent and must be considered worthless for seeding purposes.—R. C. Kinch, head of the state seed laboratory.

St. Charles, Ill.—We are pleased to report that we had a fine crop of hybrid seed corn which we raised in this area this season. On the test plots the varieties which we raised came out among the top ones, in most cases were at the top. This was good fortune for us. Locally raised hybrid seed of high yields should be more important than ever to farmers because of war conditions, which call for maximum production on every acreage. We have been carrying on considerable research on corn in this area for a period of years and now this research will mean more than ever to us and to the community.—The Marshall Farm Service.

"HOOSIER-CROST"

Brand of Good

Hybrid Seed Corn

Edw. J. Funk & Sons
Kentland, Ind.

WE ARE BUYERS AND SELLERS OF

FIELD SEEDS

GEO. P. SEXAUER & SON

Brookings, So. Dak. Des Moines, Ia.

CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.
CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

GRAIN

Clover and Timothy Seeds

Get in Touch With Us

SELL

Certified
HYBRID SEED CORN
OXFORD, IND.

Meeting of Illinois Seed Dealers

The Illinois Seed Dealers Ass'n met Jan. 6 at the Leland Hotel, Springfield, Ill.

Able addresses were delivered by three professors of the University of Illinois, Dr. W. L. Burlison speaking on "Emergency Seed Needs," Dr. Geo. Dungan on "Hybrid Corn in 1941," and Dr. R. F. Fuellman on "Forage Crops."

Dr. Burlison showed pictures of the Dixon Springs Project.

OFFICERS elected are pres., Lee Beebe, Foreston, Ill.; vice pres., D. D. DeForest, Galesburg, Ill.; sec'y, Earl Dodson, Danville; and treas., Wm. Beatty, Decatur; directors, Gager Vaughan, Chicago; J. M. Schultz, Dieterich; Max Money, Paris; Geo. L. Pfeifer, Jr., Arcola; Robert G. Keller, Quincy.

MAX J. MONEY, of Paris, Ill., could not, under the by laws be re-elected as president. A presentation was made to him in acknowledgment of the work he has done the past year in that office.

Luncheon was served after the election of officers.

CHAS. H. KELTNER, superintendent of the Illinois State Seed Inspection, began the afternoon session, with "Seed Law Changes."

Germination of the new crop of soybeans was discussed. Dr. Burlison spoke about the experience of the Laboratory at the University in germinating this last crop of soybeans and he was followed by J. E. Barnes, Botanist in the State Seed Laboratory, Springfield. He said the average of some 330 samples showed a

germination of 79 percent. Most of these were the yellow varieties. Some of the large handlers in the producing areas, realizing the rains during October would affect the quality, started to lay aside the better beans and no serious shortage of good beans is expected.

HOWARD LEONARD, director of agriculture, told of the work of the department.

A visit was made to the state seed laboratory.

California Seedsmen Consider Labor Problem

The California Seed Ass'n held its annual meeting Jan. 10 at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, with about 50 in attendance.

WM. EARLY, pres., called the meeting to order.

E. E. HUMPHRIES spoke of production of food and home gardens.

DR. J. E. KNOTT of the state experiment station at Davis, told of work being done in improvement of vegetables.

L. W. WHEELER gave a comparison of labor conditions between the present and the first world war. Many of the farmer seed growers are Japanese, who in the past have employed Filipino laborers, who now refuse to work for Japanese bosses. He hoped Mexican labor could be imported.

The field seed situation was described by John Bomberger and Rex Mason.

Field Seed Men Meet at Chicago

The Farm Seed Division of the American Seed Trade Ass'n held its winter meeting at the Palmer House, Chicago, Jan. 19, with a very large attendance.

CHAS. D. ROSS, treas., of Louisville, Ky., presented a report showing the finances to be in satisfactory condition.

HAROLD F. WOODRUFF, of Milford, Conn., pres. of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, urged seedsmen to be vigilant in providing the best seeds to those growing foods in these critical days.

E. D. WHITE, Washington, D. C., assistant chief of the A.A.A., said it was incumbent on seedsmen: First, to continue to encourage farmers to adapt better seed practice; second, to handle supplies and prices in such a way that the farmer can contribute his maximum effort to the farm program; and third, for the seedsmen to fit his plans into the seed production goals of the Department of Agriculture.

He pointed out current plans call for production that, with the aid of the carryover, will meet all needs. These plans call for as much as 50 percent production increase in some seeds, no increase in others, and slight decreases in a few. Supplies of clover and grass seeds available for domestic use would be about 468,000,000 pounds compared with an average disappearance of 440,000,000 pounds during 1936-40 and 518,000,000 pounds last year. Production goals for acreage for hay seed crops is about 25 percent over that of 1941.

E. L. TOWNSEND, chairman, called on James Young, Chicago, executive sec'y of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, for a few remarks, and he named a few of the problems of the times and what organized effort is doing for seedsmen. It is apparent that the government wants seeds to be delivered in areas where they will be used at as early a date as possible. In efforts to obtain deferment under the draft,

Mr. Young pointed out that it would be difficult to obtain deferment for the ordinary employee, but retention of men who cannot be replaced may be greatly aided as a result of recent efforts in Washington and the issuance of a memorandum to all state offices in that regard.

R. A. IRWIN, representing a leading bag manufacturer, explained the present priority situation in burlaps, and replied to many questions.

GEO. H. DICKS, of the British Food Mission, expressed appreciation of what America was doing, and told of food production in Britain.

Disclaimer of Seed Warranty Upheld by Court

The Kansas City Court of Appeals has reversed the decision of the Circuit Court of Buchanan County in the suit by the Belt Seed Co., of Baltimore, Md., against the Mitchelhill Seed Co. of St. Joseph, Mo., to recover \$870 damages for breach of warranty of 300 bags of bluegrass seed.

The telegram initiating the sale did not contain the usual disclaimer, for which reason the lower court gave judgment for the buyer, the Court of Appeals, however, holding that as the non-warranty clause appeared in all the subsequent confirmation and correspondence the seller was protected.

The Mitchelhill Seed Co. on Nov. 1, 1927, wired the plaintiff at Baltimore offering to sell with 77% purity and 80% germination. On Nov. 2 plaintiff wired defendant "Accept 300, 19 pound minimum, analysis as quoted." The confirmation read "300 bags Northern Missouri grown 19 lb. purity 77, Ger. 80, \$15.75 per 100 lbs. Freight paid to Baltimore."

At the foot of a letter written Nov. 15 extending time of shipment as requested was printed the same disclaimer as appeared on the confirmation, as follows:

"In accordance with terms adopted by all members of the Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers Ass'n and the American Seed Trade Ass'n, the Mitchelhill Company gives no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds we send out and we will not be in any way responsible for crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms he must notify us at once and we will give disposition."

The Court said: "The rule is well stated in C. J., pp. 536, 537: 'Where, as in the use of printed forms, a contract is partly written and partly printed, and there is a conflict between the printing and the writing, the writing will prevail. Handwriting will under the same rule prevail over typewriting, and typewriting over printing. But where the antagonism is merely apparent, the difference should be reconciled, if possible, by any reasonable interpretation.'

"However, in the case at bar we are dealing with printed matter contained in the body of the instrument, the confirmation of sale. There can be no question in this case that the printed matter contained in the confirmation of sale as well as the typewritten part thereof are to be considered and construed together.

"As plaintiff cannot recover in this action upon any theory the judgment should be reversed."

Altho the contract was made Nov. 2, 1927, it was not finally disposed of by the court until June 30, 1941, more than thirteen years later. —153 S. W. Rep. (2d) 106.

Urbana, Ill.—The Illinois Seed Grain Show will be held Feb. 2 to 6 at the University of Illinois.

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and sellers of
Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

**PROTECT
YOURSELF!**

The only way you can be sure of procuring your requirements for 1942 is to contract your seed corn acreage now.

Since there will be a shortage of farm labor and a scarcity of acreage, independent crops will not be grown except on contract.

Avoid disappointment. Contract now and we will plant against your order.

Buy your seed corn from seed corn specialists!

You can always depend on uniformly excellent, Northern Ohio grown O & M Seed.

Write Today

The O & M SEED Co.

— Growers —

Green Springs, Ohio

Grain Carriers

For hauling a ton of freight one mile the railroads of Class I received 0.945c, in 1940, against 1.275c in 1921.

Cars of grain unloaded at North Atlantic ports increased from 27,060 in 1940 to 44,486 in 1941 or 65 per cent.

The Interstate Commerce Commission Jan. 21, granted the railroads an increase of approximately 10 per cent in passenger fares.

Waterway expenditures proposed in Congress are the greatest in history, altho our resources are needed to resist Japanese aggression.

Canadian steamship operators held a conference with the Canadian Shipping Board Jan. 20, and agreed on a number of practical points relating to operations after the opening of navigation, involving more control by the board.

Portland, Ore.—With their outlets to the Western Pacific closed by war, grain exporters are looking toward movement of wheat to the Eastern states. The annual export surplus of Oregon, Washington and Northern Idaho is about 50,000,000 bus.

Washington D. C.—John E. Benton, general solicitor for the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners, Jan. 19, told a Senate interstate commerce subcommittee that approval of legislation giving the federal government jurisdiction over state motor truck transportation would cause a "complete breakdown" in the operation of the nation's highways.

States are passing laws taxing other motor fuels than gasoline. Laws relating to these levies, as "use fuel taxes," were enacted during 1941 in Arizona, Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, North Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah and Washington. Texas placed a tax on motor fuel, other than gasoline, of 8c per gallon, double the gas tax rate.

Grain and grain products loading the week of Jan. 10 totaled 35,842 cars, an increase of 3,821 cars above the preceding week, and an

increase of 1,421 cars above the corresponding week in 1941. In the Western districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of Jan. 10 totaled 21,857 cars, an increase of 2,707 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 966 cars above the corresponding week in 1941.

Lower rates on soybean products within the state are asked of the Mississippi Public Service Commission by the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers Ass'n. Three months ago the crushers sought and obtained the same schedule of rates for soybeans that applies to cottonseed, but failed to obtain rates for soybean products, especially oil. In the hearing they will ask the same rates for soybean oil as are charged now for cottonseed oil on intrastate shipments.

From the standpoint of demonstrated transportation capacity, the United States is adequately equipped and organized for a war effort fifty per cent greater than in 1918, declared Z. G. Hopkins, representing the Western Railways' Committee in Public Relations, in an address before a Rotary Club, "Railroads, water carriers, trucks and pipelines actually performed a freight service in 1941, measured in tons moved one mile, approximately fifty per cent greater than was performed in 1918."

Washington, D. C.—The Interstate Commerce Commission should be given authority to increase state maximum size and weight limitations applying to motor vehicles moving in interstate or foreign commerce across state lines, stated L. F. Orr chairman of the Highway Transportation Committee of the National Industrial Traffic League nation wide shippers' organization, Jan. 14, before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. The League wants the Commission given authority to eliminate arbitrary bottlenecks so motor carriers will have the opportunity to operate the maximums which competent engineers say are safe. The League does not advocate uniformity thruout the nation, said Mr. Orr, because physical conditions are not the same in all states, but recommends that the Interstate Commerce Commission be given authority "to establish maximum limitations below which a state may not go in establishing its limitations for vehicles operating in interstate commerce moving across state lines into or across a state or states."

Mid-West Shippers Meet

The annual meeting of the Mid-West Shippers Advisory Board was held Jan. 2 at the Palmer House, Chicago, the hall being filled to standing room.

ROBERT S. HENRY, assistant to the president of the American Ass'n of Railroads, spoke on "Your Country, Your Railroads and You." He said the railroads in co-operation with the shippers have turned in a performance second to that of no other element in our drive for victory.

L. M. BETTS, manager of the car service division of the Ass'n of American Railroads, declared that "in these days of rationing all sorts of essential commodities, the American railroads are determined that there shall be no rationing of freight transportation, which is perhaps the most important of all the elements of a wartime economy."

A resolution was presented exposing the profligate waste planned by the St. Lawrence Seaway project.

The U. S. D. A. has requested that farmers hold back stocks of soybeans to assure a liberal supply of seed for planting an increased acreage.

Books Received

NEW CROPS for experimentation and large scale domestic cultivation have been listed in a bulletin published by the National Farm Chemurgic Council, 50 W. Broad St., Columbus, O.

SOYBEAN PRODUCTION, in Illinois and in Iowa, is stated by counties for 1940 and 1941, in bushels on two large maps prepared by the Industrial Commissioner of the Rock Island Lines, Chicago, Ill.

YEAR BOOK, 1941, and Membership Directory of the National Hay Ass'n is a useful work of reference for members, giving the past history, code of ethics, officers since organization, grades of hay and straw, list of members and the proceedings of the last annual convention, by Fred K. Sale, sec'y-treas., Indianapolis, Ind. Paper, 74 pages.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR, facts and figures on their grain trade and the personnel which handles it, much not generally known even to the shippers, are contained in a well prepared booklet. Few know that Elevator "S" is the largest working elevator in the world, 247 ft. high, with 551 bins, annexes giving a total capacity of 12,890,000 bus. The active grain firms of the twin ports are listed. By J. L. Levens, chief grain inspector Wisconsin Grain & Warehouse Commission, Superior, Wis.

SEED TRADE BUYERS GUIDE is bigger and better than ever in its silver jubilee 25th edition, for 1942. No seed dealer can afford to be without this answer to all his questions on where and from whom to procure needed items for his trade. Included are a directory of all seed associations, many pages describing legumes, seed germination tables, tolerances under federal seed act, planting instructions, directory of department of agriculture, state seed laws, imports and exports. Published by National Seedsman Publications, 211 W. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

WEEDS IN KANSAS is the first treatise that may lay claim to being cyclopedic on the subject of weeds in Kansas. The book contains authentic data about practically all the known weeds of the state, totaling nearly 400, and is arranged in general groups according to perniciousness, with botanical descriptions, methods of control, and many pages of illustrative drawings, including four color pages. Every Kansan interested in weeds, and particularly every landowner and farm operator, may profit by a study of this publication. Its value as a text is guaranteed by the fact that the author is Dr. Frank G. Bates, of the Department of Botany and Plant Pathology, Kansas State College, and internationally known in his profession. Paper, 360 pages, by the State Board of Agriculture, Topeka, Kan. Sent free to Kansans, on request, so long as the edition lasts.

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Supply Trade

Freeport, Ill.—Fairbanks, Morse & Co. will rent the plant formerly occupied by the Stover Mfg. Co., for the manufacture of diesel engines and other machinery, as confirmed by the navy department recently.

Walla Walla, Wash.—New grain bags cannot be purchased at the present time and the existing supply of used sacks has been requisitioned by the government. This is the situation being faced by grain dealers. The last price on sacks received by dealers from bag companies was 16c each. Many grain sacks have been sold for future delivery but the dealers are not certain of being able to make delivery.—F. K. H.

Chicago, Ill.—James C. Stewart, son of the founder of the James Stewart Corporation, pioneer elevator builders, died in New York Jan. 17 at the age of 81. He had been suffering with pneumonia for ten days. His company has long specialized in the designing and building of grain elevators, and its engineers have contributed largely to the development of many major improvements in the design, construction and arrangement of modern terminal elevators.

Burlap Allocated

The O.P.M. by Conservation Order No. M-47 has ordered allocation of the entire supply of burlap and burlap bags.

Two-thirds of the imports with preference for heavy construction will be stockpiled for first use by the Army, Navy and civilian defense. If any of this stockpile is left it may be made available for agricultural bags and hardship cases. The remaining one-third will be allocated for the manufacture of bags used for packaging agricultural and chemical products.

Bag manufacturers are required to distribute to their 1941 customers at regularly established prices and terms of sale and payment, an allocated quantity of bags. While the quota (to be calculated to the nearest 1000 bags) is on the basis of bags delivered by the manufacturer to a buyer during 1941, provision is made for the furnishing of an equitable quota to persons who did not get agricultural bags in 1941.

No bag manufacturer is permitted to deliver agricultural bags to a purchaser in excess of the quantity expected to be used in the following 30 days, taking into consideration existing stocks of new and second hand bags. Nor will a purchaser of agricultural bags be permitted to receive delivery in any one month of more than the lesser of the following two quantities: (1) the quantity he received delivery of in the corresponding month of the preceding year; (2) an amount which will bring his stocks up to a 30-day supply based on his current rate of operations.

The allocation order M-47 was amended Jan. 26 to permit manufacturers to process up to 10 unbroken bales out of own stocks. Excess may be disposed of as follows: Burlap of ten ounces or heavier, to army, navy. Defense Supplies Corp., any bag manufacturer filling sand bag or camouflage cloth orders for army or navy; burlap of less than ten ounces, for the manufacture of agricultural bags.

Previously all burlap was frozen.

It is suggested by a leading bag manufacturer that feed manufacturers may assist the defense program by cautioning employees to use extreme care in opening Multiwall paper bags holding concentrates, so these bags may be sold to city governments for use as sand bags in addition to the burlap bags.

Restriction of Manila Rope for Transmission

General Preference Order M-36 issued by OPM prohibits all deliveries of manila fiber unless specifically authorized by the director of priorities. Specific restrictions are provided with respect to deliveries and processing of certain types of manila fiber and cordage.

OPM officials have stated that manila fiber will be released only for processing into cordage for plants engaged in the production of war materials, and under the present circumstances manila rope cannot be released to industries engaged in the production of goods not essentially military.

Manila fiber, however, will definitely not be released in the future for processing into transmission rope—so when existing stocks, if released by the Navy, are exhausted, there will be no further supplies of manila rope procurable for civilian use for the duration of the war.

Tires for Grain and Feed Dealers

The Office of Price Administration is understood to have ruled that grain and feed dealers may buy new tires and tubes for trucks used exclusively in delivering feed to agriculturals, or hauling grain from farms.

Under the regulations which were issued Dec. 31 by Price Administrator Leon Henderson to be effective Jan. 5, these dealers, in common with many other business classifications, must demonstrate present tires cannot be recapped or retreaded or continued in service, before they will get a certificate allowing purchase of new tires. They must also prove that the truck is used only for deliveries of feed to farmers, or hauling of grain to the elevator from farms, and not for "transportation of commodities to the ultimate consumer for personal, family or household use." Old tires must be immediately turned in on the new purchase.

Distribution of available new stocks of tires to eligible buyers will be thru county and local rationing boards who will make due examination of each application before ruling on whether it shall or shall not be allowed a purchase certificate. The feed dealer, along with a host of other trades, will be allowed new tires but will have to be very careful of how he uses them. O.P.M. has been very definite in its declaration that no new tires are to be allowed trucks used for local deliveries to an "ultimate consumer for personal, family or household use."

The Missouri mule has become legendary, but actually several states have more mules than Missouri. Missouri farmers report 193,565 of these sturdy animals, but Texas farmers claim 537,801; Mississippi, 337,620; Georgia, 316,006; North Carolina, 299,198.



J. B. Sanford, New Orleans, La., Deceased.

John B. Sanford Passes

Pursuing a prowler in the rear of his residence in the early hours of Jan. 15, John B. Sanford stumbled and received a pistol wound as the result of which he died Jan. 19.

Born at Washington, Ind., in 1884, he moved to New Orleans when a boy. He attended the public schools of New Orleans and as a young man started in the grain business working around various grain elevators in the usual capacity.

For many years he was connected with the Inspection and Weighing Department of the New Orleans Board of Trade and was later associated with the firm of W. L. Richeson & Sons. About 1922 he went to the Public Grain Elevator as superintendent, where he remained until October, 1940. Since that time he has had his own firm, acting as a foreign freight broker and forwarding agent.

He was interested in all forms of sport, but was devoted to his family.

He left his widow and three children, J. B. Sanford, Jr., Jackson, Miss.; a daughter, Mrs. Emile Rive, and another son, Gordon Sanford, both of New Orleans.

Corn Grind for products going into domestic use in December aggregated 8,578,885 bus., against 6,018,325 bus. in December, 1940, as reported by the Corn Industries Research Foundation. On account of sucrose sugar rationing the glucose factories will be forced to operate at full capacity.

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by
F. B. Morrison

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Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Feedstuffs

Dog food manufacturers were ordered Jan. 26 to cease using tin cans.

Brewers Dried Grains production during December amounted to 9,000 tons, against 7,200 tons in December, 1940, as reported by the U.S.D.A.

Memphis, Tenn.—E. P. MacNicol, who has become assistant to President R. M. Field of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, has resigned his position as sec'y of the Southern Mixed Feed Mfrs. Ass'n. Until his successor is named the work is being handled by Pres. A. T. Pennington of Atlanta, Ga.

Washington, D. C.—Feeding of skimmed milk to animals is a common practice that must be stopped Dr. Thos. L. Parran told the dairy industry advisory committee of the O.P.M., as all possible skimmed milk production is needed for human consumption. Dr. Parran is surgeon-general of the United States Public Health Service.

Higginsville, Mo.—The very cold weather created an urgent demand for feed, and the prices for hay and feedstuffs advanced sharply. Farmers are feeding more hogs and cattle than they have for many years. The egg and milk production is being increased; better feeding and better care of poultry and dairy stock is showing results.—A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n.

The bag scarcity has changed the quotation on soybean oil meal and linseed oil meal from a bag to a per ton basis, bulk, effective Jan. 15. If bags become available at time of shipment they will be charged for and a charge made for filling. If the buyer furnishes bags \$1 per ton will be added to the bulk price for handling, recondition and fumigating.

Washington, D. C.—Army contractors continued to ship large amounts of alfalfa, feeding hay and bedding in January on awards made in November. The Kansas City quartermaster depot purchased 50 tons of bedding in the open market for delivery at Fort Riley, Kan., against a delinquent contract. The delivered price was \$15 per ton. Original contract price ranged from \$9.75 to \$10.95 per ton.—U.S.D.A.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Mutual Millers and Feed Dealers Ass'n will hold its midwinter meeting here Feb. 5. Dean Pardue, noted author and radio commentator, will be the luncheon speaker. Ralph Field, president of the American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, is scheduled to talk on price control. Ralph G. Crammond, Sandusky, O., will speak of some of the hazards regarding fertilizer for the coming year. The entertainment for the banquet again will be provided by the Flour Club and Corn Exchange of Buffalo.

Warren, O.—The Wadsworth Feed Co., has agreed with the Federal Trade Commission to desist from representing that its feeds can be depended upon to produce more milk, lower cost milk, or milk with high health standards, or keep stock in excellent physical condition; that its dairy rations are higher in digestibility and feeding value than any competing products; that its poultry rations can be depended upon to cause faster chick growth, lower poultry mortality, or increased egg production; and that competitive animal and poultry feeds containing oat hulls or other roughage are, by reason of such contents, inferior to the respondent's products. The respondent also agrees

to discontinue use of the word "guarantees" unless clear and unequivocal disclosure is made of exactly what is offered by way of security.

Distillers Get Alcohol Offal Free

Louisville, Ky.—With many large distilleries turning to alcohol production for the Government on a 24-hour day, seven day a week basis, production of distillers' dried grain will mount considerably, as the smaller plants, running on whisky, are turning up production to meet reduced production of plants now making alcohol. Grain and feed men are of the opinion that the markets can absorb the increased distillers' dried grain in sight, account of the regulations that will reduce production of sweet feeds, as a result of reduced amounts of molasses available. In the alcohol distilling operations the Government furnishes the processors with the necessary corn, and the distiller furnishes coal, labor, malt and everything else. The distiller gets 15 cents a gallon for converting corn into 190 proof alcohol, but also gets the distillery offal, or dried feed.—A. W. W.

Molasses Allotments

The director of priorities has modified allotments of molasses for feed to change from a 30-day to a quarterly period.

For the first quarter of 1942 the allotment will be 55% of the amount used in January, February and March, 1941. For the remaining quarters of 1942 the allotment will be 50% of the base.

The purchaser is required to sign the following certificate:

The delivery of ... gallons of molasses (blackstrap molasses basis), in connection with which this certificate is furnished, will not be, taking into consideration molasses received and to be received during this calendar quarter from all other sources and inventory on hand first day of this calendar quarter, in excess of ... per cent of a calendar quarter supply, to which the undersigned as a Class ... Purchaser is entitled pursuant to General Preference Order M-54 with the terms of which Order the undersigned is familiar.

Dated

By _____
(Name of Purchaser)
(Duly Authorized Official)

Ceiling on Animal Product Feedingstuffs

Leon Henderson, price administrator, has issued temporary maximum prices on the following animal product feedingstuffs:

Blood meal, blood flour, meat, meat by-products, meat meal, meat scraps.

Digester tankage, meat meal tankage or feeding tankage, digester tankage with bone, meat and bone meal digester tankage, meat and bone meal tankage, or feeding tankage with bone.

Raw bone meal, steamed bone meal, special steamed bone meal, bone charcoal or bone black, spent bone black.

On and after Jan. 20, 1942, no person shall sell, offer to sell, deliver or transfer animal product feedingstuffs at prices higher than the maximum prices, except that contracts entered into prior to Jan. 20, 1942, providing for prices higher than the maximum prices may be carried out at the contract prices. The maximum prices shall include commissions and all other charges.

(a) The maximum shipping point price for any kind and grade of animal product feedingstuffs shall be:

(1) The highest shipping point price (or delivered price converted to a shipping point price) at which the seller sold at such shipping point such kind and grade on Jan. 17, 1942, for delivery within 30 days, in a similar amount to the same type of purchaser.

Dried Citrus Pulp for Dairy Cows

N. F. Lavigne reports in the Milk Plant Monthly that slightly more milk and butterfat were produced while cows received dried grapefruit pulp, but food consumption and body weights were slightly greater during the periods on dried beet pulp. The results indicate that the two products were practically equal in feeding value when supplied as bulky carbohydrate feeds to dairy cows.

Dried grapefruit pulp yielded 1.2% of crude digestible protein and 76% of total digestible nutrients. No flavor characteristic of either dried grapefruit pulp or dried beet pulp was noted in the milk obtained during the feeding trial.

The grapefruit pulp was used to the extent of 40% of the total digestible nutrients in the ration. It was very palatable and none of the cows went off feed during the testing period. Orange pulp was used with equal results.

Quality of Hams and Bacon from Different Feed Mixtures

D. S. Bolong in the Philippine Journal of Animal Industry reports on an experiment in which four pairs of pigs were fed rice bran plus (1) kitchen refuse, (2) corn meal, (3) copra meal, and (4) a balanced mixture including corn meal, copra meal, and tankage over a fattening period of 285 days. Studies were conducted on the cured hams and bacons. Feed mixture 3 containing an excess of copra meal resulted in relatively slow growth and in the production of soft oily fat. Well-marbled meat of good quality was produced by all other lots.

The highest shrinkage during drying, smoking, aging, and cooking occurred in the lot fed rice bran and copra meal, while the least shrinkage occurred in meat obtained from animals fed the balanced mixture. The meat from lot 4 also contained the highest percentage of protein and yielded the most savory finished product.

The Three Soybean Processes

By K. J. MALTAS of A. E. Staley Mfg. Co.

Soybean oil meal is defined by the Association of American Feed Control Officials as follows: Soybean oil meal cake is the product which remains after most of the oil has been removed from the soybean by processing. Soybean oil meal is ground soybean oil meal cake. Ground whole soybeans are not soybean oil meal. They are sometimes called soybean meal, which is somewhat confusing.

There are three methods of processing soybeans in use today. They are known as (1) the expeller process, (2) the hydraulic process—or sometimes called "old process," and (3) the solvent process—which is sometimes called "new process."

The expeller process consists of drying the beans to low moistures, cracking, tempering and then introducing the beans into and thru the expeller by means of a screw or worm drive. The expeller might be compared to an old fashioned sausage grinder or cider press.

The hydraulic process consists of cracking the beans and cooking them in steam jacketed cookers from 60 to 90 minutes. The cooked beans are then put in "cake formers" where they are inclosed in a "hair mat" and then introduced into a hydraulic press. Pressures of several tons per square inch are exerted by

the hydraulic press which squeezes the oil out thru the hair mats but retains the cake.

The solvent process consists of flaking and heating the beans and then introducing them into twin extraction towers where the flaked beans are carried by screws or buckets into a flow of solvent such as hexane. The principle is one of a current of flaked beans moving against a counter current flow of an oil solvent. The oil and solvent are removed together thru an outlet. The solvent is evaporated, condensed and returned to the system. The flakes move thru another outlet and then are generally toasted and ground into meal.

THE ANALYSIS of the three types of meal as generally guaranteed by the manufacturers is:

	Expeller	Hydraulic	Solvent
Protein (Min.)	41	41	44
Fat (Min.)	4	4	1½
Fiber (Max.)	7	7	7
Nitrogen Fr. Ext. (Min.)	29	29	29

Listing Ingredients in Carolina and Florida

Recently the State of North Carolina thru its State Board of Agriculture promulgated a regulation as follows:

"Listing of Ingredients: That the ingredients in mixed feeds shall be listed on the analysis tag in the order of preponderance by weight."

The State of Florida also promulgated two regulations, as follows:

"No. 30. Listing of Ingredients: That the ingredients in mixed feeds shall be listed on the analysis tag in the order of preponderance by weight."

"No. 31. Where feed ingredients are present in mixed feed in amounts of less than 5% the actual percentage of such ingredient must be stated."

There was much protest from industry members against these regulations as it was felt that they would be unworkable, would entail hardship on the industry, would amount practically to an open formula declaration, and would be impossible of check or verification. Thru the good work of the Contact Committee of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n aided by local manufacturer members in these states, the officials in North Carolina and Florida have agreed to an indefinite postponement of these regulations. Members who have received notice of these regulations are advised by R. M. Field, pres. of the Ass'n, to disregard them.

Fewer Cattle on Feed

Three per cent fewer cattle were on feed for market in the 11 corn belt states on Jan. 1, 1942, than a year earlier. Eight of the 11 corn belt states had smaller numbers on feed than a year ago. The decrease in the Eastern corn belt was about 10 per cent. For the 6 states west of the Mississippi the total was about the same as last year, rather sharp increases in the 3 states west of the Missouri river, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas, offsetting the decreases in the 3 states of Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri.

This is the first time in the last 5 years when the number of cattle on feed in the corn belt on Jan. 1 showed a reduction from a year earlier. With numbers down in the eastern and central corn belt and up in the western corn belt the distribution of feeding among these three areas this year is more like that of the pre-drought years than in any year since 1934.—U. S. D. A.

Distillers Dried Grains production during December increased to 23,900 tons, against 17,200 tons during December, 1940 as reported by the U.S.D.A.

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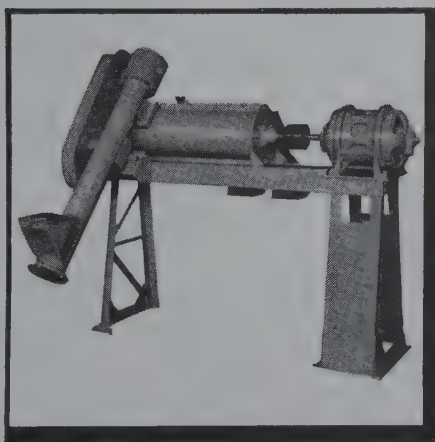
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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

The manufacturers of Sterling Growing Ration and Sterling Chick Ration have agreed with the Federal Trade Commission to cease representing that the use of the products will cause the growth or development of poultry in less time than would result from use of other poultry feeds composed of approximately the same ingredients or containing the same nutrient or food values or elements.

Poultry Production Expanding

Hatchery production of baby chicks during December set a high record of 24,015,000 chicks for the month, an increase of 52 per cent over the previous record production in December, 1940. Hatchery production for the year 1941 was 1,052,468,000 chicks, 28 per cent more than in 1940.

Farm flocks in December averaged 341,256,000 layers, the largest number for the month since 1930. This number exceeded that of December, 1940, by 7 per cent and the 10-year average by 6 per cent. Number of layers is still 3 per cent less than the 5-year (1926-30) average number, which may be reached in another year.—U.S.D.A.

Sunlamps Instead of Feeding Oil for Poultry

D. C. Kennard and V. D. Chamberlin of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station have recently reported as follows on extensive experiments with sunlamps for poultry.

Feeding and management to provide adequate vitamin D are of vital concern to all who keep poultry, especially during the fall and winter months or when poultry is confined indoors. Outdoor sunshine provides plenty of vitamin D for chickens on range in Ohio from April to November. During the remainder of the year, owing to weather conditions, outdoor sunshine will generally prove inadequate or impracticable for profitable market egg production. For chickens confined indoors, as many are in Ohio, it is necessary to provide the vitamin D factor in the feed or by the use of sunlamps. Only recently have sunlamps become a practical and economical means of providing the vitamin D factor for poultry.

When sunlamps are used instead of vitamin A and D feeding oil, it must be remembered that sunlamps do not provide vitamin A, whereas the feeding oil may be a potent source of vitamin A. Vitamin D feeding oil can be procured with or without vitamin A. In these and previous experiments, the sunlamps were used in place of vitamin A and D feeding oil with no additional supplement of vitamin A. It appeared that the 20 per cent (of total feed intake) yellow corn and 5 per cent (of total feed intake) dehydrated alfalfa leaf meal used in the Station's ration were sufficient to meet the requirements. Had a lower quality alfalfa or a smaller amount of alfalfa or yellow corn been used and had a deficiency of vitamin A with its many ills occurred, the favorable results from the sunlamps in these experiments would not have been secured.

In these, as in experiments previously reported, the S-4 type sunlamp proved an effective and economical means of providing the vitamin D factor for growth of pullets, egg production, and hatchability of eggs. The use of S-4 type sunlamps gave results comparable to, or slightly better than, those secured from the use of vitamin A and D feeding oil.

The 1 hour daily exposure to sunlamps was adequate for the growth of chicks and ready-to-lay pullets indoors.

Altho it appeared that 1 hour daily exposure

was sufficient for egg production and hatchability of eggs, owing to the more exacting requirements of vitamin D for egg production and hatchability, more time, experience, and experimental evidence will be necessary to establish this point.

Creatine Formation in the Chick

The College of Agriculture of the University of California reports that glycine, arginine, glycine plus arginine, gelatin, glyco-cyaminate, creatine, and creatinine in the diet of the chick lead to increased muscle creatine content and rate of growth.

The results are in harmony with the view that glycine and arginine are specific biological precursors of creatine.

In a deficiency of these precursors, the muscle creatine content of the chick becomes abnormally low and a condition of muscular attenuation and profound weakness develops.

Severe methionine deficiency does not reduce the muscle creatine content below normal.

Growth of Turkeys at Different Levels of Vitamin D

According to Robertson, Rhian and Welhelm in Poultry Science, weekly determination of body weight, degree of calcification and percentage of bone ash indicated that the effect of the level of vitamin D in the hens' ration on the response of poult is greater in the 1st 2 weeks, while thereafter the influence of the vitamin D in the poult's ration is greater. Growth of poult to 4 weeks of age on a ration devoid of vitamin D was in direct proportion to the level of vitamin D in the breeding hens' ration. Poults from hens receiving cod-liver oil and irradiation from sunshine attained greater wt. at 4 weeks of age than poult from hens receiving the same or a higher level of cod-liver oil alone.

Poultry and Feed Ratio

The December feed-egg price relationship was less favorable than a year ago and the 10-year average. At December prices 4.32 dozen eggs were required to buy 100 pounds of feed compared with 4.20 dozen a year ago, and 4.24 dozen, the 10-year average. December was the first month since last February in which the ratio was less favorable than a year earlier. The feed-chicken ratio in December was also less favorable than a year ago and the 10-year average. It required 9.32 pounds of live chicken to buy 100 pounds of feed compared with 8.66 pounds a year ago and 8.78 pounds, the 10-year average. The feed-chicken ratio has continued less favorable than a year earlier every month since September.

The feed-turkey ratio in December was about the same as a year ago and the 10-year average, but it is less favorable than it was a month ago. In all months of 1941 except September the ratios were more favorable than a year earlier. At December prices, it required 7.04 pounds of live turkey to buy 100 pounds of feed compared with 7.08 pounds a year ago and 6.92 pounds, the 10-year average.—U.S.D.A.

Varying Vitamin D and a High Level of Manganese

Groups of hens that had finished their first laying year and groups of pullets that were just beginning to lay were used in this study in co-operation with the Division of Chemistry of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.

A basal ration containing 204 parts of manganese per million parts of feed was used. The groups of hens and groups of pullets were fed the basal ration supplemented with 27, 51, and 102 A.O.A.C. chick units of vitamin D per 100 grams of feed. The birds were not allowed access to direct sunlight.

The hens in this test required approximately 102 A.O.A.C. chick units of vitamin D per 100 grams of feed for satisfactory egg production and high hatchability. The pullets required approximately 51 A.O.A.C. chick units of vitamin D for satisfactory egg production and high hatchability.

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Fish Meal Maximum Prices

Leon Henderson, price administrator, has issued the following schedule of maximum prices:

On and after Jan. 20, 1942, no person shall sell, offer to sell, deliver, or transfer fish meal at prices higher than the maximum prices set forth in Appendix A, incorporated herein as Section 1363.10, except that contracts entered into prior to Jan. 20, 1942, providing for a higher price than the maximum prices may be carried out at the contract price. The maximum prices shall include commissions and all other charges.

Sales at retail are excepted from the operation of this Schedule.

1363.10. Appendix A Maximum Prices for Sales of Fish Meal.

(a) Maximum prices for sales of fish meal, f.o.b. conveyance, at coastal shipping points.

(1) Maximum prices for sales of fish meal in new bags.

Guaranteed minimum percentage of Protein per ton Per cent	Shipping point price per ton Dollars	Pacific Coast Dollars	Atlantic and Gulf Coast Dollars
55	63.50	66.00	66.00
58	67.00	70.00	70.00
60	69.50	72.50	72.50
62	71.50	75.00	75.00
65	75.00	77.50	77.50
67	77.50	80.00	80.00
70	81.00	82.50	82.50

Will Sell Wheat for Feed

The Department of Agriculture has announced a plan for the offering of approximately 100 million bushels of wheat by Commodity Credit Corporation for feed, to aid producers of livestock, dairy, and poultry products in attaining the goals established under the production program of the Department. Also, the disposal of substantial quantities of wheat will aid in making additional storage space available for the 1942 grain crops.

Under this plan the feed wheat sales price per bushel for cracked wheat delivered to the purchaser will be the lower of (1) the 1941 wheat loan value at point of delivery; or (2) the Commodity Credit sales price for corn per bushel at point of delivery. No sales of cracked wheat will be made at a price delivered of less than 90 cents per bushel except wheat produced and stored in those counties where the 1941 wheat loan value is below 90 cents.

The Commodity Credit sales price for corn at point of delivery will be the announced sales price for No. 2 yellow corn, basis Chicago, in store, plus cost of freight and handling to point of delivery. Sales of bulk wheat for feed will be made at a price slightly less than the price for cracked wheat.

In pricing the feed wheat, Commodity Credit Corporation will use the following 1941 wheat loan values:

No. 1 soft white. Area served by Portland office.

No. 1 dark northern spring. Area served by Minneapolis office.

No. 2 hard or red winter. Remainder of country.

Sound wheat of any subclass, grade, or quality will be deliverable under any sale. All sales of bulk wheat for feed will be on the basis of an agreement protected by a bond, that the wheat will be cracked and used as feed or fed to livestock as whole wheat. The county committees of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration will check the compliance.

Sales will be made first of the lower grades of wheat held by the Corporation. In order that the highest quality wheat may be available for flour, the Corporation may sell such high-quality wheat on the market and buy back low-grade wheat or wheat of other subclasses which is suitable for use as feed. Such sales will be made to the extent necessary to acquire sufficient wheat for the feed sales plan. Producers may order the wheat through their dealers or direct from the regional offices of the Corporation.

Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for May futures of standard bran, gray shorts, cottonseed meal, soybean oil meal; spot bran, middlings, No. 1 fine ground alfalfa meal, in dollars per ton; No. 2 yellow corn, No. 2 yellow soybeans, in cents per bushel:

	Minneapolis		Kansas City	
	Bran	Midds	Bran	Shorts
Nov. 29.....	29.00	29.00	26.85	30.15
Dec. 6.....	28.50	28.50	27.25	30.80
Dec. 13.....	32.00	32.00	28.15	32.00
Dec. 20.....	29.50	29.50	28.00	31.50
Dec. 27.....	29.50	29.50	28.10	32.00
Jan. 3.....	30.50	31.00	28.00	32.15
Jan. 10.....	31.50	31.50	28.80	32.40
Jan. 17.....	33.50	33.50	29.40	33.20
Jan. 24.....	34.50	34.50	29.30	33.50

	St. Louis*		Chicago	
	Bran	Shorts	Soy. meal	City
Nov. 29.....	30.00	32.15	159	34.00
Dec. 6.....	30.40	32.85	164½	34.75
Dec. 13.....	31.70	34.40	173	36.80
Dec. 20.....	31.15	33.50	170¾	38.50
Dec. 27.....	31.40	33.75	172	38.85
Jan. 3.....	31.20	34.15	178	39.15
Jan. 10.....	32.10	34.70	182	39.60
Jan. 17.....	32.65	35.25	186	41.75
Jan. 24.....	32.40	35.50	192½	42.25

	Cottonseed Meal		Kansas City		Chicago	
	Ft. Worth	Memphis	Alfalfa	City	Corn	
Nov. 29.....	43.00	37.25	28.20	72¾		
Dec. 6.....	43.00	37.25	27.20	73		
Dec. 13.....	43.00	38.85	29.20	73¾		
Dec. 20.....	44.00	39.70	29.20	78¾		
Dec. 27.....	44.00	39.05	29.20	84¼		
Jan. 3.....	44.00	40.25	29.20	82		
Jan. 10.....	44.00	40.25	29.20	83½		
Jan. 17.....	44.00	40.50	30.20	85¾		
Jan. 24.....	46.00	41.30	31.20	85		

*St. Louis bran basis Chicago delivery; shorts St. Louis delivery. †Decatur, Ill., delivery.

Riboflavin Deficiency in the Pig

Arthur J. Patek, Jr., and others in the Am. J. of Physiology, report that riboflavin is an essential dietary constituent for the pig. Riboflavin deficiency in the pig is characterized clinically by retarded growth, corneal opacities, changes in the skin, hair and hoofs and by a terminal collapse associated with hypoglucaemia.

The chief findings at autopsy in 4 pigs fed the riboflavin-deficient diet were as follows: changes of corneal epithelium in 4 animals, microscopic hemorrhages of adrenals in 3 animals, lipid degeneration of proximal convoluted tubules in 2 animals and lens cataract in 1 animal. Certain of the changes observed may have resulted from the lack of other food factors.

Stability of Carotene in Dehydrated Sweet Potatoes

The South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station found that the rate of decomposition of carotene in certain samples of dehydrated sweet potato was quite rapid when these were stored in cloth sacks or loosely stoppered bottles. The carotene was very stable, however, when the dehydrated sweet potato was sealed in metal cans under vacuum or in such an inert atmosphere as carbon dioxide or nitrogen, 76 per cent of the carotene of sweet potato flour still being present after storage for 1 year in a vacuum-sealed metal can.

Crude cottonseed oil had a temporary stabilizing effect on the carotene of sweet potato flour stored at room temperature, but when the storage temperature was increased to 37° C. the cottonseed oil became rancid, and the rancid-fat peroxides then quickly decomposed the carotene. The carotene of raw sweet potatoes was more stable than the carotene of sweet potato flour.



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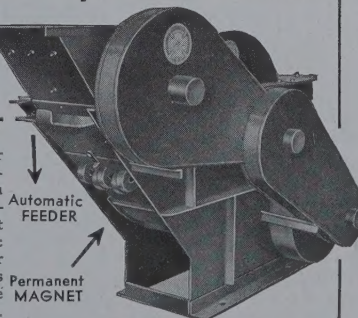
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Do Feeds Kill Livestock?

By E. E. CLORE, D.V.M., of Hoosier Mineral Feed Co., before Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n

There are a number of diseases in hogs, chickens, cattle and sheep that have visible symptoms which might indicate to the individual who is not properly versed, that perhaps the feed being used was causing the trouble.

In chickens we have bacillary white diarrhea, coccidiosis and cholera. Bacillary white diarrhea or pullorum disease in baby chicks is often blamed on starting mash because the chicks paste up and show evidence of bowel trouble. This disease occurs during the first three weeks of the chick's life and has no connection whatever with the feed that is being fed. In many cases the farmer changes his mash about the time his chicks quit dying and the starter mash that was used will always be in disrepute as far as that farmer is concerned.

Bacillary white diarrhea is transmitted from the hen thru the egg. The responsibility for controlling this disease and keeping the blame from the feed lies wholly on the shoulders of the hatcheryman.

COCCIDIOSIS is a disease that affects growing chicks from four to twelve weeks of age and is characterized by bloody droppings, ruffled feathers, emaciation, lack of appetite and a high death rate if the disease is not checked quickly. Bloody droppings is a cue again for the untrained individual to blame the starter or grower. It is possible, too, that an unscrupulous competitor might tell the farmer it is the feed and at the same time give the chicks the coccidiosis treatment and sell him some other feed.

The chickens mend quickly and the first starter or grower is always the cause of the disease so far as that farmer is concerned. Feed has nothing to do with coccidiosis. It can start in a flock regardless of the kind of feed that is being used. Sanitation and medical treatment easily and quickly corrects the condition. Always advise the farmer that the feed is not to blame.

CHOLERA in hens has characteristic symptoms but quite frequently the farmer is prone to believe some feed he is using is a predisposing, causative factor. This is not true. The feed has nothing to do with it. The diarrhea that is present always causes the untrained individual to suspect feed and again the manufacturer's feed usually comes up for criticism. The symptoms and post-mortem lesions are outstanding and should never be mistaken.

One of our farmers called me one day and told me he had lost 15 hens the night before. I immediately went to the farm and found the 15 dead and 5 or 6 more ready to die. While I was there 3 or 4 more became sick and after posting one or two I found cholera in a very severe form. It was the acute type that kills quickly. The farmer, in order to establish a cause, decided in his own mind that whole oats had caused his trouble. The feed man of course was lucky in this particular instance in that the farmer did not blame the laying mash he was using. He blamed the whole oats. I immediately told him that of course the oats had nothing to do with it, that it was a disease and could be straightened up as quickly as it came on the farm if he used the proper sanitary measures. I advised him to thoroughly clean and disinfect, which he did, and the disease soon disappeared. That man, however, believed for a long, long time that whole oats were responsible for his trouble. Now he is feeding them again regularly and has changed his mind.

You can readily understand what would have happened in a case of this kind if this farmer had seen fit to blame the laying mash and he would not have changed his mind so quickly if he had chosen to blame it on the laying mash rather than the oats.

I am personally of the opinion as a veterinarian, that 99% of our troubles in livestock

and poultry are due to diseases and I honestly believe that if the other 1% of conditions in livestock are caused by feeds, they are due to the fact that the farmer has not properly fed the feeds. My experiences in the field of veterinary medicine for over 26 years, leads me to believe that there isn't a feed manufacturer in the United States that manufactures feeds that kill livestock or cause livestock diseases and I believe that the greatest single thing that could happen to a feed manufacturer, would be a close collaboration between the veterinary associations of the United States and the feed industry. I do believe that the veterinary profession at the present time is taking a forward step in bringing nutritional men to their association meetings for the mutual discussion of feed problems and nutritional diseases.

Profit from Service

By A. G. PHILIPS, vice pres. of Allied Mills in charge of sales, at Kansas State Feed Conference

The profit motive stimulates modern progress and allows one to live. Merchandising feed is the moving it off your floor to the consumer at a profit. It goes without saying that in order to operate at a profit the dealer must know his costs and mark his goods accordingly.

In order to sell feed one must know his products, understand the customer's problem in feeding, and help him by putting some of your products into the solution. Prove your point by telling of results had under similar circumstances by a satisfied customer.

As a check on the sales effort of a store it is suggested that dealers survey their situation by asking themselves the following questions:

Do you keep a list of customers and prospects and record or check off the names of those you do and do not sell?

Do you call on these feeders and effectively use an organized plan of resale with the proper follow-up?

Do you go out after business or wait for it to come in?

Do you really sell the customer on what he can do—what you will do?

Do you teach the buyer or beg him to buy?

Are you in position to advise a farmer about the wisdom of buying any feed? Can you sell him what he needs?

Is your feed store attractive and neat?

Do you know the value of farm tests and of actual stories of experience?—secure and use them?

Do you know the value of window and inside displays?—and do something about it?

Do you answer complaints (are you a diplomat)?

Do you have a sound credit policy and live up to it?

Do you have a good bookkeeping system so that you know the cost of doing business?

Are you physically and mentally aggressive, creative and original?

Do you give service and make money doing so?

Opportunities are countless, but they cannot be grasped by just having a place of business and waiting for customers to come in and take goods. Feed dealers have an opportunity to make a profit and render service to the agricultural industry. The feed dealer should sell a feeding program, not just a bag of feed. If the dealer solves the problem and the product is the solution the feeder will continue to buy and you will provide a service.

Omak, Wash.—Approximately 80 acres of soybeans will be planted on the Colville Reservation in 1942 as the result of successful experiments made this year by two Indian farmers. The experiments were sponsored by the Centennial Flouring Mills Co. They used the Jacklin variety for 25 experiments, and good results were obtained.—F. K. H.

Northwest Feed Retailers Elect Officers

The Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n meeting at Mankato, Minn., Jan. 12 and 13 elected the following officers: Pres., Wendell L. Ledin, Bethel, Minn., re-elected; directors, Harold Roth, Cambridge, Minn.; Martin Brevig, Houston, Minn.; and Louis Nemitz, Moose Lake, Minn. Holdover directors are Joseph Donovan, Albert Lea; R. M. Serkland, St. James; Clair St. John, Worthington; G. H. Homme, Kerkhoven, and A. O. Olson, Dodge Center.

A moving picture on "The Hen Makes an Egg" was shown thru the courtesy of the Ralston Purina Co., to prove that good management and a good ration are essential to profitable poultry farming.

J. O. CHRISTIANSON, superintendent of the school of agriculture of the University of Minnesota, at the annual banquet spoke on "Agriculture and the Retail Feed Industry Today," pointing out that every dealer should explain to the farmers in his community that better feeding and management will bring about the increased production of milk, poultry, eggs and pork needed to win the war.

ROBERT G. WHITE, of Minneapolis explained fertilizer formulas. The numbers, such as 2-12-6, on a fertilizer bag, in sequence specify the number of pounds of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash content per 100 lbs of fertilizer. The best and most economical way to apply fertilizers was explained by Mr. Olson, who had charts illustrating the attachments that could be used on corn planters, and other seeding machines.

Dr. Rost introduced Dr. Paul Burson, who has just been added to the faculty of the Minnesota farm school, and who will work with dealers and farmers.

A radio program for which Lloyd Larson of Mankato acted as interlocutor was broadcast over the Southern Minnesota network of the National Broadcasting Co., remarks being elicited from Pres. Ledin and Sec'y Flemming.

Resolutions Adopted

Dues Increased

Your committee recommends that the annual dues of this association be raised to \$10 from the present annual fee of \$7.50. Your committee further recommends that members who have already paid their 1942 dues be billed for the additional \$2.50.

To Employ Advertising Counsel

Believing that there is a vital need for a strong publicity program being built about the work and activities of this association, your committee recommends that the association employ the services of an advertising counsel who shall assist in the preparation of monthly bulletins and other material to the end that the work of this group and its individual members may be placed before the agricultural public.

Foods for Victory

Resolved that this association go on record as pledging its best efforts to help fulfill this end and bring final victory to our armed forces.

Jos. E. Donovan of Albert Lea, Minn., was chosen vice pres. by the board of directors.

Mr. Flemming's address as secretary was published on page 38 of the GRAIN AND FEED JOURNAL for Jan. 14.

The attendance at this meeting was the largest to date, nearly 300, with 215 present at the annual banquet, and 176 registered.

Nutrient Liquid from Grasses

Ferdinand Zunker, as reported in Chemical Abstracts, Vol. 35, investigated the extraction of nutrient or medicinal liquid from fresh grasses, clover or like herbage.

The liquid obtained by heating or steaming the plants and subsequently pressing is treated with organic solvents such as benzene. The harmful substances such as alkaloids, bitter substances, coumarin and essential oils are extracted. The residue is rich in albumin.

The heat-treatment since it is quite short does not destroy the vitamins; but it bursts the cells. If the aqueous liquid is concentrated, the potassium salts are removed by electroosmosis.

Essential Factors in Nutrition

By PAUL H. PHILLIPS, University of Wisconsin, before Western Grain & Feed Ass'n

COARSE GROUND versus finely ground have been questions that have occupied a lot of energy. The grains were originally "cellophaned" against chemical change so long as the package remained unopened. Once that package is broken the oxygen of the air thoroly permeates the seed. The opportunity for oxygen to combine with the many materials present in the seed has been increased a million fold. Likewise there is more ready access to moisture. These two agents then facilitate chemical reactions detrimental to the preservation of the food materials stored therein. The question is not coarse versus fine ground from the standpoint of the food materials of the seed. The finer the grinding the more intimate the contact with the oxygen and moisture of the air and the greater the oxidative changes. One can demonstrate this clearly by merely smelling of newly ground oats versus oats ground for three or four weeks. The older ground oats has a rancid unappetizing odor by comparison. So the question as far as food conservation is concerned resolves itself into just how little cracking is permissible and still avoid the losses which occur with the voiding of undigested kernels in the manure.

PELLETING—This problem of feed conservation has been met to some degree by the feed industry thru the use of pellets. Here the ingredients have been finely ground, mixed and pressed out into compact cake form of varied sizes. This protects the feed to no small degree against oxidative changes. It does not protect against the changes which occur during the mixing process. What can be done to further improve and protect the quality of the manufactured feeds? The industry must find the answers. Is there some way that alfalfa, grains, and meal supplements can be ground and the nutritive qualities of the original feed preserved and protected? Maybe pellets are the answer; maybe they can be shellacked with gelatin or maybe cellophane. I believe we have not reached the limits in this respect, therefore these questions and suggestions. The big need in feeds today is to deliver the original constituents without damage even tho they may have been ground, or otherwise processed.

CORN is superior in certain respects because the yellow corns contain carotenoids which furnish vitamin A. The white corns are deficient in this respect.

AMINO ACIDS—Some of the amino acids needed cannot be made. These have to be supplied preformed in the proteins of the ration. The nutritionist has demonstrated that ten of the known amino acids are needed in the diet and probably more. If the protein which is fed is lacking in a necessary amino acid, poor growth results. Therefore, it is necessary to have a balance of the proper amino acids in the protein portion of the ration to obtain maximum results in animal performance.

Fifteen to sixteen per cent protein in the ration is usually sufficient to furnish the necessary amino acids.

PHOSPHORUS—The grains are rich in phosphorus. Therefore animals subsisting on mostly grain rations receive sufficient phosphorus.

CALCIUM—The grains are low in calcium and therefore the grain eating species require supplemental amounts of calcium. The hog and hen need available calcium to balance the mineral portion of their ration.

Oyster shells is the conventional method of supplying lime for the hen. Recent experiments by Ross and Bohsted that 1.25-1.50% of limestone adequately meets the hog's calcium requirements. Hays are rich in calcium, especially the legume hays. They are relatively low in phosphorus. Therefore, the roughage subsisting animal needs added phosphorus. A

combination of grain and hay in the ration will for most practical purposes thus furnish both calcium and phosphorus. The dairy cow on mostly a roughage ration requires phosphorus supplements. Two per cent of steamed bone meal is ample for the average cow.

One constantly required mineral is common salt, sodium chloride. The chlorine portion of the salt furnishes the stomach with its raw materials for making hydrochloric acid. The sodium is an essential constituent of the pancreatic juice, a necessary digestive fluid. From 0.5 to 1.0% salt is necessary in the average ration. Larger amounts fed to laying hens frequently stops cannibalism according to Professor J. Halpin's work.

Other necessary minerals include traces of iron, copper, manganese, cobalt, zinc and others. Most rations are amply fortified with these minerals and they are usually unnecessary as mineral supplements.

Importance of Soybeans

By A. F. LEATHERS, of Swift & Co., before Western Grain & Feed Ass'n Convention

At the present time the use of soybean products is distributed about as follows: About 95 per cent of the meal is used as livestock and poultry feed. The other 5 per cent goes into industry and the arts as plastic material, a source of specialized protein derivatives such as glue and a few others of very minor importance.

Of the oil, about 82½ per cent goes into edible food products such as shortening, margarin, and salad oil. The rest goes into paints, core oil and many other products where its use is minor but promising.

You can readily see then, that prices on soybeans as of today are set mainly by the demand from the feed industry for meal and from the edible oil industry for the oil.

CRUSHING CAPACITY—Today the soybean mills of the U.S.A. have a combined crushing capacity of approximately eighty million bushels and can expand operations by machinery addition, to meet a regular increase in the crop and an expanded demand for the products. Small wonder that the little yellow bean has captured the imagination of the country.

The year is 1941 and crop experts estimate the soybean crop in Iowa to be seventeen and a half million bushels. For the country as a whole more than one hundred million bushels are predicted. This is a pile of soybeans.

GRADES are made or lost chiefly by lack of knowledge on what the market wants, by poor culture, bad weather and by faulty harvesting. These things can all be discussed with the farmer by the alert and community service conscious bean dealer, and to the profit of both. I say to the profit of both because a community, just like a man or a company, can earn a reputation for shipping good grains, livestock, poultry or any other farm products that might be grown in the area. Good products bring good prices, to the profit of all concerned.

Soybeans are a new crop and the farmer is anxious to know as much as he can about the many things concerning them. Among other things he wants to know what variety is best suited for his territory. What cultural practices seem best? Does inoculation pay? These questions are timely and can be answered by the grain and feed dealer who has made a study of the subject or better still, has read what has come to him from interested institutions and firms. The more the dealer knows about these things, the more people will come to him for the answers. The more people come to him for the answers, the more they will trade with him. In other words, I believe that soybeans have a cumulative effect upon the dealer from the standpoint, not only of services but of good will and corresponding profits the dealer can make.

But the preceding has only to do with the growing and marketing of soybeans. After the

soybeans are marketed they are manufactured into oil and meal. The meal comes back to the farm as one kind of feed or another but back to the farm it comes. Only 5 per cent of the total meal produced last year was used in industry. The other 95 per cent was consumed in livestock and poultry feeds. Here again the dealer has an excellent chance to help the community because soybean oil meal is the corn belt's own home-grown protein supplement. It can be bought by the dealer in a commercial manufactured feed; it can be bought in the straight form and mixed in his own brand of feeds; or it can be sold straight to the farmer.

In any case, its use can be extended and the extension of its use increases the market for the meal and helps the market for the beans. One can not happen without the other. Both add to the profit of the dealer because he handles the outward bound beans and again handles the inbound meal to go out to the farms in his territory. I know of no other crop in the corn belt affording the dealer an outbound and inbound opportunity for service and profit.

I know many grain and feed dealers who are servicing their communities' inquiries on soybeans and all the other things that the farmer produces or needs on his farm. What better reputation can a dealer acquire than that of being headquarters for information, products and ready service? They spell profit. It is always a pleasure to sit in these dealers' offices and watch them work. It sometimes looks as though they are buried under questions and under what might be considered time-wasting conversation, but the volume of business they do and the way they handle it speaks for itself. A man can not serve without profit, nor can he profit without serving.

Iowa Farmers Grain Dealers Meet

The duties of the individual were emphasized by Dr. John R. Barton of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., in his address before the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa, assembled in convention at Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 21 to 23. The importance of individual effort applied with co-operative technique was impressed upon the assemblage but the speaker added, "The idea of a more co-operative society is a compelling one but we must also recognize its limitations." He went on to explain "Business efficiency is one of the limitations—and it is in development of better business methods that older people may play their part."

HARRY E. ROETHE, technical assistant at the United States department of agriculture research laboratory in Peoria, Ill., told of important gains in recent years in utilization of agricultural by-products.

J. E. WELLS, JR., deputy co-operative bank commissioner for the F.C.A., Washington, D. C., told of steps being taken to prevent a serious bottleneck in grain storage during 1942.

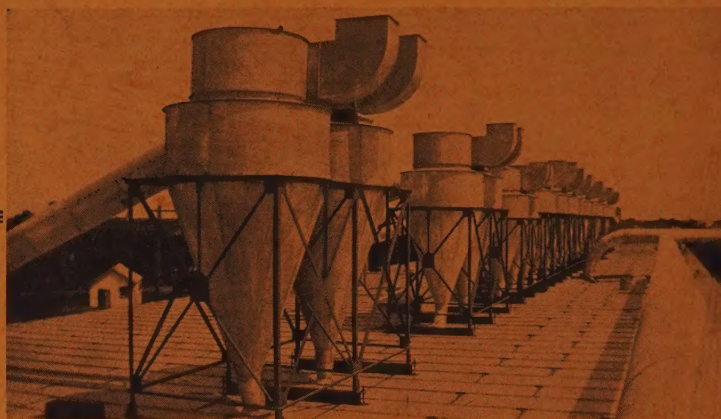
The grain hedging discussion was led by Aksel Nielsen of Omaha, Neb., who stressed the necessity of the local elevator's using futures grain market as a protection rather than as a speculative venture.

WILLIS B. COMBS, Chicago, marketing specialist with the U. S. Dept. of Agri., was leader of the grain grading schools in which the various grain grades and new classifications of soybeans were explained.

Winners in the Ass'n's youth discussion speaking contest were announced at the banquet.

The final day was given over to business sessions following breakfast, and directors were elected, the convention adjourning after a noon luncheon.

Farmer (returning sack of moldy feed): "Boy, I want to see someone with a little authority."



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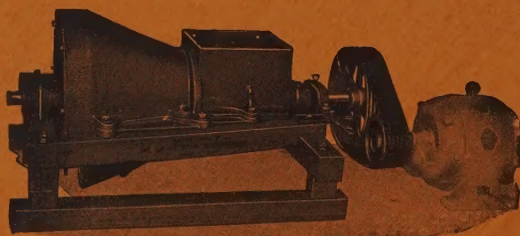
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